

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

## China Overland Trade Report.

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### BIRTHS.

On the 10th November, at 6, Mountain View, the wife of EDWARD ROBINSON, of a daughter. [2556]

At No. 2, Gough Hill, the Peak, on Saturday morning, the 15th instant, Mrs. C. A. TOMES, of a daughter. [2593]

On the 15th instant, at "The Bank," Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, the wife of NEWMAN MUMFORD, Surveyor to Lloyd's Register, Hongkong, of a son. (By telegram) [2505]

At Hongkong, on the 16th inst, the wife of J. BARRY, "Army Ordnance Department," of a daughter. [2523]

At No. 9, Staunton Street, on the morning of the 17th instant, the wife of M. E. S. PEREIRA, of a son. [2521]

### MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, on the 10th November, 1896, at the Imperial German Consulate-General, by Dr O. Stuebel, Consul-General, and afterwards by Pastor H. Hackmann, Theo. Lic., at the Union Church, EMILIE, eldest daughter of J. J. BUCHHEISTER, of Shanghai, to H. VON RÜCKER, of Shanghai.

### DEATH.

At Sedan, on the 6th November, JEAN ADOLPHE CHARPAIL, Chef de Bataillon en retraite, in his 58th year. (By telegraph.)

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 16th October arrived per P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, on the 15th November (30 days); and the American mail of the 17th October arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Belgic*, on the 16th November (30 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The new home of the Po Leung Kuk Society was opened by H. E. the Governor on the 13th November.

The 1st Battalion of the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment arrived at Hongkong on the 16th November to relieve the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which leaves for Singapore on the 23rd.

It is reported that a French Vice-Consulate is to be established at Hoihow.

The Hongkong and China Gas Company recommend an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June.

Captain Riddelbjerke, who started from Yokohama to cross the Pacific in a 17-foot boat, only got as far as Hakodate, and has returned to Yokohama. He will start again from Hakodate next spring.

Mr. Alfred Alf, having been appointed Vice and Deputy Consul for the United States at Canton, took over charge of the Consulate on the 10th November, as the Hon. Charles Seymour, late U.S. Consul, is unable on account of sickness to attend to his official duties.

A telegram received by the Yokohama Specie Bank says, we learn from a Yokohama contemporary, that Japanese Consols are transacted in the London market to the amount of about 10,000 yen every day. Consols of 1,000 yen face value are generally quoted at £105 to £106.

The U.S.S. *Boston* while making Chemulpo on the 5th November grounded to the south of the Flyingfish Channel on a sand shoal making to the northward from the Marelles Island towards Richie Island. The accident happened at about half flood and the vessel got off on the morning tide.

We (*China Gazette*) are informed that Count de Noailles, at present Minister of the French Republic at St. Petersburg, has been nominated to succeed M. Gerard at Peking. Count de Noailles is supposed to be a very "strong" diplomat, and a very fitting successor to the present active Minister of France at the Chinese capital.

It is reported that the Peking authorities have assented to the proposition lately put forward in a memorial from Canton in favour of a stamp tax on all kinds of documents, and it is further believed that at the Treaty Ports the collection of the tax and sale of the necessary stamps will be placed in the hands of the I. M. Customs.—*China Gazette*

The Spanish forces commenced operations in earnest on Sunday, 8th November, against the Philippine rebels in Cavite. Reports vary as to the result, but it would seem that the troops carried one or two outposts at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. It is anticipated that there will be long continued and severe fighting before the rebels are subdued.

We (*China Gazette*) understand that the Peking Government has consented to the extension of the British, French, and American Settlements at Shanghai, and that a decree has either been issued or is about to be issued on the subject, leaving the adjustment of the boundaries and other details to be settled between the local officials and the foreign authorities.

The *British North Borneo Herald* dwells upon the steady progress of the coal mining industry at Labuan during the present year. An increasing number of ocean-going steamers have been calling at Labuan of late, and a large demand for Labuan coal has sprung up at Singapore. Up to the 7th October twenty-six ocean-going steamers had called at Labuan this year against five in the corresponding period of 1895.

The late Mr. Carew, in reference to whose sensational death by poisoning an inquest has been held at Yokohama, was formerly in the Government Service in the Straits Settlements, his appointment being that of Collector and Treasurer in Sungai Ujong, and in 1889 and 1890 he was Acting Resident of that State. In the latter year he retired from the Service owing to ill-health and received a gratuity in lieu of pension. He then went to Yokohama, and the office of Secretary of the Club there being vacant at the time, and being offered to him, he accepted it. At the inquest an open verdict was returned. Mrs. Carew has since been arrested on a charge of poisoning her husband.

The Peking Government has lately issued instructions to the various Viceroys and Governors of the Empire to establish schools for the teaching of the English language and Western sciences in all the principal cities of the country. According to the wording of one clause in the General Instructions, the reason for this is that China, in order to keep herself on terms of equality and in touch with the Great Powers of Europe, "must educate the masses and encourage inventive genius and foreign learning amongst her people, together with that love for country and home and that devoted patriotism so conspicuously ingrained in the hearts of those who have studied such languages and sciences," etc.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The accounts of the Oriental Hotel, Limited (Kobe) for the year ended 31st August last shows a balance of \$24,800. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares for the half-year ended 28th February, 1896, was paid on the 26th March last, absorbing \$3,700, leaving now available for distribution the sum of \$21,100. From this the directors recommend the payment of a further dividend of 3 per cent. on ordinary shares, making 8 per cent. for the year. They also recommend the distribution of a surplus sum of \$8,880 in equal parts to ordinary and founders' shares making the total return to shareholders for the year \$14 per share on ordinary shares, and \$55.50 per share on founders' shares, and that the balance of \$10,000 be carried to the credit of reserve account, bringing this account up to \$20,000.

The Spanish steamer *Luzon*, 489 tons, was sunk on the 29th October by collision with the steamer *Santander*, near Manila. The *Luzon* left Tacloban on the 27th with a full cargo of hemp and copra for Manila, and at five o'clock on the morning of the 29th, after she had doubled Cape Santiago, she was run into by the *Santander*. She at once commenced to fill and as there was not time to beach her, the shore being three miles distant, the crew left her in the boats and were taken on board the *Santander*, the *Luzon* sinking a few minutes later. On the muster roll called it was found that one Chinese passenger was missing, of whom nothing had been seen at the time of the accident. The *Santander*, which had a large hole in her bows and was making water, returned to Manila, where she arrived at six o'clock in the evening. The *Luzon* was built at Newcastle in 1874 and came out to the Philippines in 1882. She formerly belonged to Messrs. Birchall, Robinson & Co., later to Senor José Reyes, and latterly to the Compania Maritima.



### THE RISE IN THE RUPEE AND THE CHINA TRADE.

The recent marked rise in the sterling value of the rupee is calculated to have an important influence on the cotton industry at Shanghai and also, possibly, on the China tea trade. Messrs. NORR, MURRAY & Co., in their piece goods trade report dated Shanghai, 12th November, say:—"The Indian yarn trade has received a severe shock during the week owing to the disastrous decline in exchange, the rate on Bombay being quoted to-day at the hitherto unknown figure of 224. This decline not only puts all chance of forward business at present prices out of the question, but will give serious trouble to the buyers who have, as is customary now, secured exchange against future contracts. Already many of the leading importers have closed their books and decline to listen to any offers until matters in some way or another adjust themselves. In the meantime this movement of exchange is attracting attention to the local cotton spinning mills, which are rapidly approaching completion." Messrs. WELCH, LEWIS, & Co., in their Shanghai tea report of the same date, say:—"The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce is inviting some of its members to sit on special committees to report on the incidence of taxation of imports and exports. So far as tea is concerned it appears to us that a reform in preparing the leaf for foreign use is quite as essential as the abolition of duty and lekin. The Indian Government by artificially raising the value of the rupee is indirectly taxing tea severely. At to-day's rate, 1s. 3½d., the exchange value of the rupee is about 30 per cent. over the cost of the silver it contains, whilst the exchange value of the tael here is slightly below the parity of silver; a burden equal to an *ad valorem* duty of over 40 per cent. is thus laid on all teas bought in Calcutta and Colombo and China tea does not bear any greater burden than its Indian and Ceylon competitors. As long as this continues we must look for some other reason than taxation to account for the decline of consumption of China tea in England. The abolition of all taxation on tea in China would be an eminently desirable thing for the trade, but freedom from taxation will not bring back British taste to China congenial, and it is only by adopting modern methods of curing the leaf that this end may be gained. Russian taste is following the English, and China tea made after Ceylon methods would now regain favour." Messrs. WELCH, LEWIS & Co.'s arguments as to the cause of the decline in the demand for China tea are not very convincing, for the burden imposed upon Indian and Ceylon tea by the artificial raising of the value of the rupee is a matter of yesterday, and it was while no such burden existed that these teas ousted the China product from the English market. No doubt the question of taste has a good deal to do with the matter, but it is hardly credible that if India and China tea had all along been on the same footing as regards taxation the Indian article would have ousted its rival so easily as when the latter was handicapped with taxation to the extent of thirty-five or forty per cent. As the artificial raising of the value of the rupee tends to equalise matters as regards the charges to be borne by the products of the two countries it would seem to follow that China's hold on what still remains to her of the tea trade will be proportionately strengthened thereby and that

if the existing taxation in China were largely reduced or altogether removed the trade might once more enter on a period of expansion. This would certainly be the case if in addition to reduced taxation improved methods of production and manufacture were adopted; and already a small commencement has been made in that direction in the Foochow tea district. The Indian currency legislation has given China a great advantage in competition with India if she chooses to avail herself of it. As to the yarn trade, it was foreseen from the first that the rise in the value of the rupee would act as a bounty on competing manufactures in the Far East and the present situation is therefore not unexpected except in so far as the success of the currency experiment in India has been greater and more rapid than was looked for. Whatever disadvantages the closing of the mints might bring upon trade, they were considered to be a lesser evil than the increased taxation which a cheap rupee would have necessitated, and, rightly or wrongly, the momentous step was taken. Few, however, could have anticipated that the rise in the rupee would be so rapid as has actually been the case. The rate of exchange having now reached 1s. 3½d. India seems within measurable distance of a gold standard. On this point it may be interesting to reproduce the remarks made by Sir DAVID BARBOUR when introducing the Currency Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council:—"Arrangements for the receipt of gold at the mints at the rate of sixteen pence the rupee will be made by executive order, and so will arrangements for the receipt of sovereigns in payment of sums due to the Government, at the rate of fifteen rupees for the sovereign. Gold coins will not, for the present, be made legal tender, and consequently nobody will be compelled to receive them instead of silver rupees, unless he is willing to do so. The Government have also abandoned their intention to take power to declare sovereigns legal tender at any rate not exceeding eighteen pence per rupee. The ratio of exchange between gold and the silver rupee has not been finally settled. Making gold legal tender, and the rate of exchange as compared with the rupee at which gold shall be made legal tender, are matters which must be settled hereafter by legislative enactment, and in the light of future experience."

### THE TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The text of the Commercial Treaty between China and Japan, reproduced in our columns on the 9th inst., contains few clauses of special interest. The most remarkable point in it, perhaps, is the confirmation of the existing tariff for the next ten years, and there is no provision for any revision of the tariff for that term. His Excellency CHANG YIN-HUAN, who negotiated the agreement, would appear either to have been ignorant of the design of LI HUNG-CHANG to attempt to secure the increase of the *ad valorem* duties on imports, or to have determined to ignore them in the treaty with Japan. Possibly CHANG felt less sanguine than LI on the subject and did not care to be bothered with the consideration of a question which he may have deemed very problematical. LI HUNG-CHANG did not find the demand met with a very ready acquiescence in Europe. The principle was not rejected, but the details were somewhat involved. The British

Government and people manifested no unwillingness to consider the matter, but they asked that, if the principle of an increase in the tariff were conceded, the augmented duty should cover every charge and really free the goods from all further impositions until they reached the consumers. As LI has declared that this cannot be, and that China wants increased duties in addition to lekin, it is highly improbable that the Peking Government will augment its revenue from this source. Yet money is urgently wanted, and the opening of the new Treaty ports of Hangchow, Soochow, Shasi, and Chungking will hardly suffice to provide the funds required—for the resuscitation of the navy, the reorganisation of the army, the improvement of the armament of existing fortifications, and for payment of interest on loans contracted. It is possible that the Tsung-li Yamen may purposely be adopting a policy of drift in order that if—as is not improbable—the interest on loans falls into arrear, the Treaty Powers may then be compelled to make some proposals for the purpose of securing payment. They have not forgotten the manner in which Great Britain on a former occasion came to the rescue and by the creation of the Imperial Maritime Customs showed China an easy way out of a financial difficulty and at the same time invented a magnificent machine for the collection of revenue. Or, it may be, in its usual casual way, the Tsung-li Yamen decided that sufficient to the day was the evil thereof, and resolved to let matters take their course. It is, as our Shanghai morning contemporary suggests, quite in accordance with probability that the proposals made by LI HUNG-CHANG in Europe for an increase of the tariff were his own private unauthorised suggestion. However that may be, it is very evident that the question of the revision of the tariff had in no way embarrassed the official in charge of the negotiations with Japan.

The salient point of the Treaty so far as it affects the contracting parties is Article III., which confirms the extraterritorial rights of Japan in China, but denies those same rights in Japan to China. This was of course a foregone conclusion; one of the points won by the conqueror in the recent campaign. Japan never had any intention of allowing to China a continuance of the right of extraterritoriality, but before the war it would have been a matter of some difficulty to open negotiations on the one-sided basis which became possible after the succession of victories which compelled the Peking Government to sue for peace. By the terms of Articles XI. and XII., payment of a transit duty equal to half the import or export duty, as the case may be, or equivalent to two and a-half per cent. *ad valorem* on duty free articles, is to free goods taken into the interior or produce purchased there for export by Japanese subjects, of all inland taxes whatsoever. This is a reproduction, in somewhat more definite form, of the stipulations of Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, but no doubt it will be as readily evaded by the Chinese. The Treaty also provides for the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at the various open ports. The regulations as to Tonnage Dues are practically the same as those in the Tientsin Treaty. No provision is made for the taxation of Japanese manufactures at the Treaty ports, from which we may conclude the clause in the Shimonoseki Treaty with reference to this matter remains in force. No doubt the Japanese are satisfied with that instrument so far as this matter is concerned. They are



said to have abandoned the idea of establishing cotton spinning factories in Chinese ports on the ground that the duties proposed to be levied will place the product of such mills at a disadvantage as compared with the imported Japanese manufactures, and it is better therefore to invest Japanese capital in factories on Japanese soil, which will be able to compete with the factories in China. The Treaty, as might have been expected, contains nothing very striking, but it will serve the Japanese turn very admirably. It places Japan on a footing of equality with Western Powers and as distinctly marks the inferiority of China. It is true that a turn in the tide might bring about a reversal of this condition of affairs at the end of the ten years for which it is concluded, but the chances are very much against China securing her revenge, even if she shook off her apathy sufficiently to attempt it. The Japanese have achieved a great advance, politically and materially, and they do not, we imagine, intend to rehearse the fable of the hare and the tortoise for the benefit of China.

#### SUPERANNUATION IN THE CHINESE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Superannuation in the Chinese Customs Service is advocated in a leading article by the *N. C. Daily News*, which holds that "the time has come when it would appear imperative that some steps should be taken to remove the congestion which prevails in the subordinate ranks." The glut in promotion, it is alleged, is causing serious discontent amongst the members of the Service and also deters the class of men who formerly joined from doing so now, thus leading to a lowering of the personnel. "From the last Customs Service List," says our contemporary, "we gather that in the case of the thirteen Senior Commissioners the average period of service is over 31 years, and their average term as Commissioners is about 23 years, nine having served in that capacity for over 24 years. Turning next to the Deputy Commissioners we note that they number sixteen, with an average service of 20½ years; next come two Senior Assistants of 37 years' standing and sixteen First Assistants whose average is 22 years. We need not follow our enquiry through all the lower grades, but when we observe that it requires, generally speaking, over 21 years for an employe to reach a salary of Tls. 225 a month, we cease to wonder at whatever discontent such employes may occasionally express with their condition. The man who has served 30 years, with the liberal pay and allowances of a Commissioner for 20 years of that period, should be in a position after that time to make room for his juniors—in any other service he would be compelled to do so—even though his mental and physical capacities for work be in no wise impaired; and it is evident that unless he does so, there is slight hope for younger men to attain to the posts in which lies a possibility of providing for old age." One important consideration is overlooked by our contemporary, namely, that of the age of retirement. In the Hongkong Civil Service the age of compulsory retirement is sixty, and if retirement rules were introduced in the Customs Service presumably they would be based on age rather than on the period for which an officer had held a particular appointment. We have no information as to the ages of the members of the Customs Service, but the number over sixty years of age we should imagine is not very large. The length of service of

the Senior Commissioners, to which reference is made, does not afford a very strong ground of argument, because the Service is barely thirty-five years old yet and in the early days promotion was necessarily rapid, men attaining the rank of Commissioner either after a very short service in the lower ranks, or, in the case of the first holders of the office, being appointed to it direct. That the rapidity of promotion which characterised the Service in its earlier days should be maintained permanently was in the nature of things impossible. Nevertheless the present members of the Service in the junior ranks have cause of complaint, but it arises, we believe, from the irregularity of promotion rather than from its slowness. Comparatively young men have been placed over the heads of men who have been much longer in the Service, and there is no rule or system by which any one can calculate his chances of promotion. The will of the Inspector-General is the only rule, and while Sir ROBERT HART has never been accused of exercising his patronage to give promotion to incompetent men it has always been understood that as between two men equally qualified he would choose according to his own predilections rather than according to length of service or other considerations of a like kind. As our contemporary says, "that the present I.-G. has virtually controlled the entire Inspectorate single-handed for over thirty years may have been of the greatest good to China during that period, but there is no doubt that much insecurity arises from the fact that at this moment he cannot point to any one man, or body of men, trained and ready to carry on his work. Autocracy, like many other good things, has its disadvantages." It would be well if Sir ROBERT HART would take note of the discontent now prevailing in the Service and use his efforts to frame rules regulating appointment, promotion, and retirement, so that when the control passes into other hands the Service may not fall into a state of chaos.

#### THE LUNGCHOW RAILWAY AND THE WEST RIVER ROUTE.

The French Government is urging French merchants to establish themselves at Lungchow. Mr. C. C. CLARKE, the Acting Commissioner of Customs at that trading station, in his last annual report, stated that so far the opening of the Tonkin railway as far as Langson had not helped Lungchow at all. "Nobody," he said, "has tried to see whether there is any advantage over the Pakhoi route in bringing cargo by rail to Langson, by cart to Nacham, and by boat to Lungchow. The native merchant, not knowing French, ignorant of the proper Customs procedure in Tonkin, uncertain whether he may not unwittingly transgress some regulation and subject himself to a penalty, doubtful if he can get a hearing in case he does, and always afraid that new schemes will land him in expense and trouble, is not likely to make the trial of getting goods by Tonkin. He will wait until some foreigner shows him the way and assures him of the cost. An agent who will quote through rates from Hongkong is wanted. Whether goods can be got on equal terms via Tonkin and via Pakhoi is just what nobody knows, and it should be worth somebody's while to find out." Mr. CLARKE then refers to the probability of the railway being extended to Lungchow and the reduction it would effect in the cost of carriage. This report is dated the 11th

January last, and since it was written a contract for the extension of the Langson railway to Lungchow has been concluded. M. BOUCHER, the French Minister of Commerce and Industry, has now addressed a circular despatch to the various Chambers of Commerce, enclosing copy of Mr. CLARKE's report and drawing attention to the provisions of the Franco-Chinese Conventions of the 20th June last. He goes on to state that since the conclusion of these Conventions the Compagnie de Fives-Lille has obtained from the Chinese Government a concession for the construction of a railway which, being joined to the Langson extension, will place Lungchow in direct communication with Phulangthuong and, therefore, with the port of Haiphong; that this line must under the terms of the contract be completed within three years and appears likely to be completed much earlier; and that in any case private initiative should now be invoked to assure the advantages of the relations already established with Lungchow and which cannot but be developed when the railway reaches there. "My department," continues the Minister of Commerce and Industry, "and the Colonial Department cannot too strongly draw the attention of French trade to the advantages that the Tonkin route will soon offer over the Pakhoi or Canton routes. To utilise these advantages, the French Minister at Peking, like the Minister for the Colonies, is of opinion that no method would be more effective than the establishment at Lungchow of French firms, which, carrying on their transit trade by Haiphong and the Tonkin route, would give to the natives the practical example without which they are not likely to make an experiment in this direction themselves." It is to be hoped the French Government, while thus holding out verbal encouragement to private enterprise, will not in practice strangle it by the adoption of vexatious and oppressive Customs regulations. The Lungchow railway ought undoubtedly to do a great deal for the opening up of South-western China, as ought also the Red River, but the experience gained in connection with the last named route has not been so encouraging as it might have been. The Government might with advantage ponder Mr. CLARKE's remarks as to the fear the Chinese entertain of the French Customs regulations, and as far as possible remove the cause, for if the trade is to reach the full development of which it is capable Chinese co-operation must be freely admitted instead of being discouraged. At the same time we do not believe that the Lungchow route would under the most favourable circumstances draw the trade away from the West River to any great extent, provided the latter be freely opened to steam navigation and the squeeze stations abolished, for the West River possesses great and undoubted advantages as a trade route for a large producing and consuming region and will when the present restrictions are removed always command a large traffic.

Just as the German cruiser *Prinzess Wilhelm* was leaving Nagasaki harbour on Monday, 2nd November, she collided with the *Hyson*, which was coming in at the time. The *Prinzess* got some of her boats damaged and some other minor gear carried away, but proceeded upon her way after a few hours' delay. As far as was known up to the time of departure of the *Empress of China*, no damage was done to the other vessel.—*Kobe Chronicle*.



## COLOURED LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.

Although it is unlikely that in the southern portions of Australia there will be any diminution in the hostility of the public to the introduction of Asiatic or coloured labour, it would seem that in the northern portions the necessity of assistance of this character in the development of the country's resources is securing increased recognition. Mr. NOEL BUXTON, a son of the Governor of South Australia, who has been recently touring in Northern Queensland, has, we read in our last Australian mail news, been interviewed since his return to Adelaide, and he stated that from what he had seen in Queensland he was convinced that Japanese or Indians should be encouraged to settle in the Northern Territory if the agricultural resources of the Settlement are to be developed. He argued that the adoption of this policy would bring into existence many industries providing direct employment for white labour, and he regards the fears entertained in some quarters with reference to a possible Japanese invasion of Northern Queensland as absurd. Another witness, a Mr. LAKE, has also been recording his views of the Kanaka question in the *South Australia Register*. Mr. LAKE has visited Queensland and gone over the Kanaka fields and the Kanaka question, and he writes:—"I was last week on a plantation that could not go on in the face of the difficulties that beset the planter without a proportion of coloured labour. On that station they employ 250 Kanakas and 210 European workers. If the rabid sentimentalist or the febrile defender of white labour could rule, that plantation would stop working; and the deportation of the blacks would involve the dismissal of the whites. I am not in doubt as to how those 210 Europeans would feel towards the people who should end their present occupation. I talked with a good many of them, and they certainly are not sending forth any Macedonian cry. 'Come over and help us,' but are only anxious that the industry that affords them permanent, profitable, and agreeable occupation should be let alone by outsiders." Mr. LAKE urges, therefore, that in the development of the Northern Territory example should be taken from Queensland and a free use be made of Kanaka labour. Japanese and Indian labour would probably prove still more valuable, and as Mr. BUXTON points out, the fear entertained of a "Japanese invasion" is absurd. But although it is becoming recognised that the tropical districts of Australia cannot be developed by white labour there is no suggestion that the prohibition of Chinese immigration should be in any way relaxed. An ample and efficient labour supply could be drawn from China, but, rightly or wrongly, the Australians have barred their doors against the subjects of the Celestial Empire, and their decision appears to be permanent and irrevocable. In some of the colonies an agitation is also being carried on for the exclusion of the Japanese, which would be a very shortsighted policy, for between Japan and Australia there is every probability of a large trade being established if no artificial restrictions are placed on the intercourse of the two countries, and, while in the case of China the immense population gives some plausibility to the argument that in the absence of restriction the Chinese might overrun Australia and ultimately outnumber the whites, no such fear can be

entertained in the case of Japan, whose population is not much more than sufficient for the development of her own resources.

## MARRIED WOMEN AND THE LICENSING LAW.

Rather a nice point of law was raised at the annual licensing sessions on Thursday and the result seems to point to the danger of appointing laymen to administer the law without legal assistance. The Married Woman's Property Act not being in force in this colony, the question was whether a married woman could hold a publican's licence in her own name. Clearly not, we should say, but the Justices decided otherwise, and the grounds on which they arrived at the decision are not a little peculiar. In the first place it was said that the licence was a valuable consideration to the woman. In so far as that is the case the valuable consideration must vest in the husband, the wife being incapable of holding property in her own right. Furthermore, the idea of valuable consideration attaching to a publican's licence has, if we are not mistaken, been negatived by the Courts in England. Another argument advanced in favour of granting the licence to the wife was that it might be lost if it were granted to the husband, which seems another way of saying that by allowing a man to hold a licence in his wife's name he may successfully evade the penalties provided by the law in certain cases. Such, however, were the arguments that seemed to weigh with the Justices, and the licence was accordingly granted to the wife. But the Ordinance requires that a person to whom a licence is granted shall enter into a recognisance in a certain sum. A wife in this colony having no separate estate it follows that such a recognisance entered into by her must be valueless. If the Justices think that the Married Woman's Property Act ought to be introduced into this colony we are entirely at one with them, but while it is not in force they have no right to give decisions except in accordance with the existing law.

## THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### THE FIGHTING AT NOVELETA

#### HEAVY LOSSES.

The attack upon the rebel positions in Cavite commenced on the 8th or 9th November. The *Comercio* of the 10th, the latest date received, refers to the affair briefly and guardedly as follows:—

"A note has been communicated by the Headquarters to the Press on the operations now coming to a head in Cavite. According to this, yesterday the attack was commenced on the entrenched positions of Cavite Viejo and Noveleta, which were defended by more than ten thousand rebels. General Rios' brigade, divided into two columns and supported by the vessels of the squadron, after a fierce combat obtained possession of the Noveleta isthmus, the redoubt and village of Bincayan, which were destroyed, and of the Imus road, which was fortified. Our loss was thirty-five killed, including five officers, and a hundred and three wounded, including one staff officer and four other officers. Our troops conducted themselves heroically, so much so that the officers cannot find words to sufficiently praise their gallantry. The circumstance of the field of operations being so near and the ease with which information can be transmitted to the enemy necessitate great reserve as to the plans projected for the suffocation of the insurrection, but we may assure our readers that the valiant army will soon arrive, covered with glory, at its goal. The sensible losses which these operations have cost are the best proof of the manner

in which our soldiers, both Peninsular and native, are fighting, not hesitating to shed their blood."

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

According to information received from a private source the affair bears a different complexion from that placed on it by the above. Operations commenced in earnest on Sunday, the 8th November. The rebels are said to be strongly fortified and provided with Nordenfolt and other quick-firing guns, and in the attack on Noveleta, notwithstanding the assistance from men-of-war in the bay, the Spanish troops were obliged to retire with heavy loss. Whereas the official account states the loss at 35 killed and 103 wounded it is said that on Monday midnight (9th) the steamer *Isabel I.* moored alongside the quay close to the Magallanes monument with 240 severely wounded, all of whom were taken to the military hospital in litters; and on Tuesday morning the steamer *Filipino* came up the river at 11 a.m. with 60 more wounded, some of them slightly only and able to walk. This makes 300 wounded in place of 103 as stated in the official account. The rebel loss is not stated in the extract quoted above from the *Comercio*, but it is said to have been given out at 400. Considering, however, that the rebels were all behind parapets and in rifle pits, which the Spaniards were unable to take, this must be purely conjecture and published for political motives. On Wednesday, 11th, news was received that the Spaniards had lost 200 more men in a second unsuccessful attempt to take Noveleta. The Spaniards estimate the insurgent force there as 10,000 men, so what they may be in Imus, the great stronghold seven miles inland, it is impossible to say. In order to buoy up public opinion the newspapers came out with extra editions on Monday afternoon, anticipating as usual glorious victories and stating that the first shot fired from the cruiser *Castilla* was so well directed that the shell burst in the public square just at the moment when the same was crowded with people. Reference to the map will show that Imus is just seven miles from the coast and considering that the *Castilla* was anchored at least one mile from the shore and that Imus was invisible this is rather a "tall" order, especially when it is considered that between Imus and Cavite lie the towns of Cavite Viejo and Noveleta, both of which are held by the insurgents.

#### RETURN OF DR. RIZAL.

Dr. José Rizal returned to Manila by the transport *Colon* on the 3rd November, and was consigned to prison, at the disposition of the military authorities.

#### MORE TROOPS.

1,383 troops arrived by the *Colon*.

According to a Madrid telegram of the 4th November General Polavieja accompanied by four other Generals had arrived at Barcelona to embark for the Philippines.

#### PROPOSED LOAN.

Madrid, 4th November.

The issue of a loan of ten million dollars in Manila, the operation to be undertaken by the Banco Espanol Filipino, is under consideration.

#### INCREASE IN THE TOBACCO DUTY.

Madrid, 4th November.

The export duty on tobacco is to be increased.

#### PRISONERS HELD BY THE REBELS.

The Provincial of the Order of St. Augustine has received a letter, dated 20th October but without the name of the place where written, from the Rev. Father Domingo Candenas, the parish priest of Talisay, Batangas. Father Candenas having disappeared from Talisay when it was attacked by the rebels it was supposed that he had been murdered. Later news negatived that supposition but stated that he had been wounded. Father Candenas now writes with his own hand but does not say whether it is correct that he was wounded. He simply states that he is well, that he is not ill-treated, and that there are with him in the same circumstances as himself, Senor Domingo Martinez, Senor Manuel Martinez, and Herminio Miguel, a sergeant of infantry, all Europeans.

#### MINDANAO.

The revolt of one of the native regiments in Mindanao has now been suppressed, and the mutineers, broken up into small groups, are trying to leave the island by ones and twos. On



the 28th October fifteen men connected with the outbreak were sentenced to be shot.

NEWS VIA MADRID.

Madrid, 15th October.

Marshal Blanco telegraphs that a Spanish outpost at Talisay having been attacked by the insurgents, he despatched a column of 400 men to assist the outpost; but the column was unable to cut its way through the superior forces entrenched in strong positions, and had to fall back with a loss of two officers and sixteen men killed, one major, one subaltern, and twenty-one men wounded.

On hearing of this reverse Marshal Blanco sent two battalions, who succeeded in rescuing the garrison outpost, who made a dash through the insurgent lines.

The Marshal, in a later telegram, states that his object in moving forward was to assume the command in person in the province of Laguna, to seize promptly some strategic positions on the frontier of the provinces of Cavite and Catangas, and to check an advance of the insurgents which might be dangerous in the populous districts of both provinces. The occupation of Talisay by the rebels obliged the Marshal to move towards Lipa and Catangas, with a view to stop the onward march of rebels; and he left two regiments to guard the lines from Tananan to Colomba. The Marshal concludes by stating that he will not telegraph unimportant daily skirmishes, and that he has garrisoned Manila and Cavite with the European troops which had recently arrived.

The Government will immediately prepare fast steamers to take out several thousand men, and has telegraphed offering Marshal Blanco all the forces he may require. The intelligence has caused much sensation in Madrid.—*Standard correspondent.*

St. Sebastian, 15th October.

The Minister of State in attendance upon the Court to-day communicated to the Queen-Regent a telegram from Manila announcing that the mutiny of the soldiers of the disciplinary battalion in the island of Mindanao had been completely suppressed.—*Reuter.*

Madrid, 16th October.

The unfavourable news received from the Philippine Islands yesterday has caused great anxiety here, which has been increased by later telegrams, confirming the report of the check sustained by the Spanish force. It was hoped that the troops already sent out would be sufficient to cope with the situation, but it is now regarded as possible that further reinforcements will be required.

The *Correspondencia* says the necessity of sending further reinforcements with the object of stamping out the insurrection is unanimously recognised.

The rising proves to be more completely organised than was supposed at first.

The *Heraldo* states that in consequence of yesterday's telegrams it has been decided to despatch further troops.—*Reuter.*

#### SPANISH CHARACTER AS DEFINED BY THEMSELVES.

The following is an extract from a leading article in *El Imparcial*, reproduced in the *Diario de Manila* of 25th October, having curiously enough been allowed to pass the censorship:—

To the brave woman, loving wife, and pure Aragonese by birth and blood who attempted to march in the attire of a soldier from Zaragoza to Cuba.

In my country there is a legend reading thus, applicable to this woman in the striped uniform:—

"Do you wish to compare the pool to the sparkling fountain?"

"The sun rises and dries up the pool but the fountain remains for ever."

The fountain is the race and this, thank God, remains and will continue to remain in Spain, limpid and generous, gushing without ceasing, and flowing without contamination to clear away the evils caused by the mephitical emanations from the pool.

The pool. . . . What is the pool but the personification of our perturbed politics, our corrupt administration, the pernicious example from high places, putrid leven which is fermenting below, and the impunity with which the evil-minded boast, owing to the apathy or cowardliness of the right-minded?

No, we must not despair, for the race remains, and the fountain; but. . . . the sun of justice is tardy in rising to dry up the pool.

MARIANO DE CAVIA.

## SUPREME COURT.

10th November.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON  
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

JOHANNES FRAHM v. S. S. "NINGCHOW," AND  
THEODORE RING AND OTHERS v. S. S.  
"NINGCHOW."

This was a motion by the defendant for the dismissal of both actions.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys), appeared for the party moving, and the Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney-General, (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master) represented the plaintiffs.

The arguments of counsel on both sides were heard on the 30th October and 4th November.

His Lordship read the following judgment:—

In the first of these two actions the plaintiff seeks to recover by proceedings *in rem* against the steamship *Ningchow* the sum of \$1,533.32 for his wages and disbursements as master of the vessel, while in the second action the plaintiffs seek to recover by similar proceedings against the same vessel the sum of \$1,765.00 for their wages as seamen on board the vessel. An appearance was entered in both actions by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China as owner of the vessel, and also by Messrs. Bannert & Co., of Shanghai, as charterers of the vessel. On the 28th October, 1896, the defendant, the Emperor of China, filed and served in each of the actions a notice of his intention to move the Court that the action be dismissed. An affidavit by Mr. H. M. Hillier, of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, resident in Hongkong, was filed in support of the motion and a counter affidavit was filed by the plaintiff Frahm. With the consent of parties the two actions were consolidated for the purposes of the hearing of the motions. That hearing took place on the 30th October, 1896, and the 4th November, 1896. For the sake of convenience I propose to use the singular number, as if there were only one motion and one action. In accordance with the practice in the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Court, the notice of motion did not set forth the grounds on which it was founded. These grounds were, however, stated orally by Mr. Francis, counsel for the Emperor of China, at the hearing. They were two in number—1st, that the claim of the plaintiff is so manifestly untenable and vexatious, that the bringing of it forward in this action amounts to an abuse of the process of the Court; and, 2ndly, that the *Ningchow* is a foreign vessel, being under the Chinese flag, that a protest has been made by the representative in this colony of the Chinese Government against the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court in the case; and that the circumstances under which that protest has been made are such that the Court will give effect to it and refuse to adjudicate on the claim of the plaintiff. I will deal with these grounds in their order. With regard to the first of them, viz., that the plaintiff's claim is so manifestly untenable and vexatious that the Court ought to decline to entertain it and ought to dismiss the action as being brought in abuse of the process of the Court, there is no doubt that the Court has an inherent jurisdiction to make an order of the kind asked for. But the principles which regulate the exercise of this jurisdiction are well established, and they show that the Court will make such an order only in a case in which it is clearly satisfied that the proceedings are frivolous and vexatious. As was said by Blackburn, J., in *Dawkins v. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar*, L.R. 1 Q.B.D. 502, this is "a jurisdiction which in all cases should be very carefully exercised by the Court." So also in *Higgins v. Woodhall*, 6 Times L. R. 1, Halsbury, L.C., said that "a judicial discretion must be used as to what proceedings are vexatious, and the Court must not prevent a suitor from exercising his undoubted rights on

any vague or indefinite principles." In the present case a good deal of argument was addressed to me on both sides on this part of the motion, and I could not help thinking that much of it bore rather on the question of the merits of the claim than on the question whether its attempted enforcement in these proceedings constituted such an abuse of the process of the Court as to justify the Court in summarily putting an end to the proceedings on the ground already mentioned. It is, I think, sufficient for me to express an opinion that the circumstances of this case are not such as to justify the Court in intervening, in the way suggested by the motion, between the plaintiff and the defendant; and it follows, therefore, that the motion must be refused on the first of the two grounds on which it was based. I proceed to consider the second of these grounds, viz., that a protest has been made by the representative in this colony of the Chinese Government against the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court in the case, and that the reasons upon which the protest is founded are sufficient to induce the Court to give effect to it. The rules which govern the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice in England in dealing with cases where foreigners or foreign vessels are concerned—and these rules operate in this Court also—are thus stated in Williams and Bruce's Admiralty Practice, 2nd ed., p. 200:—"The Court of Admiralty, administering a part of the maritime law of the world, possessed a competent jurisdiction to adjudicate in such cases, and this jurisdiction is now vested in the Admiralty Division. At the same time the exercise of this jurisdiction is discretionary with the Court, and if the consent of the representative of the Government to which the vessel belongs is withheld, upon reasonable grounds being shown, the Court may decline to exercise its authority; and where the Court has exercised this discretion, the Court of Appeal will refuse to overrule it, unless it has been exercised on wrong principles or wrongly or unfairly. In all cases, however, it is indispensable that notice of the intended proceeding should be given in the first instance to the representative of the foreign Government, although the Court does not feel *imperatively* bound to act in accordance with the views that may be entertained by such representative. In cases of great hardship, where a vessel is sold under decree of the Court, and neither master nor mariner left with any means of subsistence, the Court might proceed in face of the consul's protest." With regard to this notice, rule 30 (a.) of the Rules of Procedure for the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court provides as follows:—"In an action for wages, the affidavit [to lead warrant for arrest of the ship] shall also state the national character of the ship, and if the ship is foreign, that notice of the action has been served upon a consular officer of the State to which the ship belongs, if there is one resident in the colony." Applying these rules to the present case, three questions appear to arise, and upon the answers to be made to them the decision of the second part of the motion must turn. These questions are, 1st, is the steamship *Ningchow* a foreign vessel? 2ndly, if the first question is answered in the affirmative, is Mr. Hillier, the person making the protest against the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court, duly qualified as representative of the foreign Government to make the protest? and, 3rdly, if the second question is answered in the affirmative, are reasonable grounds shown for making the protest? With regard to the first of these questions, it is not disputed that the steamship *Ningchow* is under the Chinese flag. With regard to the second question, it is admitted that there is no Chinese consul in Hongkong. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Hillier is not a consular officer of the Chinese Government within the meaning of rule 30 (a.) of the Rules of Procedure mentioned above, and, consequently, if notice of the institution of the action had not been served upon him, he would not have been entitled to come in and object to the continuance of the action on account of the omission to give such notice. But, as a matter of fact, he was served with such notice. The concluding paragraph of the plaintiff Frahm's affidavit to lead warrant of arrest is in the following terms:—"And I further make oath and say that notice of the



institution of this action has been served upon H. M. Hillier, the Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Customs at Kowloon." It seems somewhat inconsistent of the plaintiff, after having treated Mr. Hillier as a representative of the Chinese Government within the meaning of the rule and therefore entitled to notice, to urge, at the hearing of the motion, that he could not be recognized as such representative and therefore entitled to protest. But the Court must still determine for itself whether Mr. Hillier, in making the protest, possessed the requisite official status for that purpose. Now it is to be observed that in the passage from the accepted treatise on Admiralty Practice which is quoted above, and also in some of the cases on which that passage is founded, the word "representative" of a foreign Government, and not the word "minister" or the word "consul," is used. No doubt a minister or a consul is a representative and as such is entitled to notice of the institution of the action. No doubt, also, a minister or consul is the usual representative for these purposes, and with regard to England, it is difficult to conceive of the case of a foreign vessel being brought before the Court and there being in England no consular officer of the Government of the country to which that vessel belonged. But, for all that, it does not, I think, follow that, where there is no minister or consul of the foreign Government concerned resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, and therefore no person entitled to notice, the Court ought not to recognize some other person as a representative and entitled as such to protest against the continuance of the action, if the Court is satisfied that such person *de facto* fills such representative capacity. The limitation imposed by a Court of Admiralty jurisdiction upon the exercise of its powers in actions against foreign vessels is really an instance of the application of the rules relating to the comity of nations which are observed in the courts of civilized countries. In the present case Mr. Hillier states in his affidavit that he is "in the service of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China," and that he has been authorized by the Chinese Government to take the proceedings now pending in Suit No. 20 of 1896 in the Original Jurisdiction of this Court to recover possession of the *Ningchow*—the vessel against which this action is brought. Under these circumstances I think that it is the duty of the Court to recognize Mr. Hillier as an authorized agent of the representative of the Chinese Government in matters relating to the vessel, to make the protest which he has made, and to take notice of this case. But it was contended by the plaintiff that, as the vessel was alleged to be the property of the *Ningchow* Co., Mr. Hillier was not entitled to make the protest of the vessel, and that the action was not recognized. In the case of *the Octavie*, 1 Asp. Mar. Cases, 421, Dr. Lushington said that he acted on a protest made by a consul who was the brother and agent of the owner of the vessel, but dismissed the suit on the representation of another consul of the same Government. It does not appear to me, however, that there is any such question of personal interest involved here on the part of Mr. Hillier, nor do I think that the fact that the vessel belongs to the Government of the country by whose representative the protest is made affects the right of intervention. It remains then to consider the third question, viz. do there exist reasonable grounds for the making of the protest? It is clear from the cases of the *Nina*, L. R. 2 A. & E. 44, and the *Leon XIII.*, 8 P. D. 121, that the Court will inquire into the sufficiency of the reasons advanced, but it was said by Dr. Lushington, in the case of the *Octavie*, 1 Asp. Mar. Cases, 421, that the "general rule is not to be very particular with regard to the nature of the objections raised, if they appear to be *prima facie* satisfactory." Now, what are the reasons put forward by Mr. Hillier in this case? They are four in number. The first is, that Messrs. Bennertz & Co., of Shanghai, the charterers of the *Ningchow*, agreed by the terms of the charter party "to engage and pay the master, officers, engineers, and crew of the said steamship." This allegation is not denied by the plaintiff *Frahm*. The second reason is that the vessel was chartered to Messrs. Bennertz & Co. "to trade be-

tween the different ports and places in China only," and that Messrs. Bennertz & Co., "in breach of the terms of the charter party, after having cleared the vessel at Shanghai for the port of Chefoo in the Empire of China, sent her in charge of the plaintiff *Frahm* to Hongkong in order to prevent the owner from obtaining possession of her," and that the vessel is "within the jurisdiction of this Court without the consent of her owner." As to this reason it was ingeniously contended by the Acting Attorney-General for the plaintiff that, even assuming that the terms of the charter party are correctly set out by Mr. Hillier, it may well be that these terms have not been broken, because Hongkong may be properly described as being a port in China. I think, however, that the words "in China only" must be understood as referring to China as an empire—in other words, as being used with a political signification and not as a mere geographical expression. As to the terms of the charter party, it appears to me that if Mr. Hillier has not correctly stated them, there has been ample opportunity for contradicting his statement as to their tenor. With regard to the alleged clearing of the vessel for Chefoo and the bringing of her to Hongkong instead, the plaintiff *Frahm* does not deny the allegation, but he says that, in bringing the vessel to Hongkong, "he acted in good faith and in execution of the orders of his employers Messrs. Bennertz & Co., and without any fraudulent or wrongful intention whatever." This answer, however, does not meet the point of substance in Mr. Hillier's allegation, viz., that the vessel was brought within the jurisdiction of this Court in violation of the stipulations of the charter party and that it was so brought by means of a trick. On the evidence as it now stands before me, I find that this second reason is founded in fact. The third reason is that, by the terms of the charter party, Messrs. Bennertz & Co. "agreed to insure the *Ningchow*, but they have not done so," and that Mr. Hillier, as agent for the Chinese Government, has insured her and paid the premia thereon. With regard to the paragraph of Mr. Hillier's affidavit which embodies this reason, the plaintiff *Frahm* says in effect that he "does not know" anything about the facts mentioned in it. Indeed it may be remarked that, judging from his affidavit, the ignorance of the plaintiff *Frahm* about matters of which he might be supposed to have some knowledge is very considerable. The fourth and last reason is that Mr. Hillier is prepared, upon delivery of the *Ningchow* to him as agent of the owner, to pay all sums of money due to the master and others employed on the vessel for wages up to the commencement of such voyage as is set out above, on such master and others being legally discharged from the vessel. It is to be observed that this reason is not stated in the affidavit of Mr. Hillier, but is introduced by the Acting Attorney-General for the plaintiff. It is a very curious circumstance that the charter party, which is the basis of the action, is not produced, and that the plaintiff *Frahm* does not know anything about the facts mentioned in it. Indeed it may be remarked that, judging from his affidavit, the ignorance of the plaintiff *Frahm* about matters of which he might be supposed to have some knowledge is very considerable. The fourth and last reason is that Mr. Hillier is prepared, upon delivery of the *Ningchow* to him as agent of the owner, to pay all sums of money due to the master and others employed on the vessel for wages up to the commencement of such voyage as is set out above, on such master and others being legally discharged from the vessel. It is to be observed that this reason is not stated in the affidavit of Mr. Hillier, but is introduced by the Acting Attorney-General for the plaintiff. It is a very curious circumstance that the charter party, which is the basis of the action, is not produced, and that the plaintiff *Frahm* does not know anything about the facts mentioned in it.

the precedents in the cases of the *Herzogin Marie*, Lushington, Adm. 292, the *Octavie*, already cited, and the *Nina* (on appeal), L. R. 2 P. C. 38, I will leave each party to bear his own costs.

### OPENING OF THE PO LEUNG KUK SOCIETY'S NEW HOME.

On the 13th November His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., opened the new Home erected by the Po Leung Kuk Society. The ceremony was made the occasion of a special demonstration. The route from Queen's Road Central to the Home was lined with police and thousands of people turned out to witness the procession, which consisted of His Excellency the Governor, Hon. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), Captain Sterling, A.D.C., and Mr. Cyril Platt (Private Secretary to His Excellency). On arriving at the Home His Excellency was received by Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary) and the other members of the Committee of the Society, and at the top of the stairs the following gentlemen were assembled:—His Honour Dr. Carrington (Chief Justice), Hon. R. Murray Rumsey, Hon. E. R. Belilios, Hon. Ho Kai, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. Wei A Yuk, Captain G. C. Anderson, Mr. A. Seth, Mr. A. Denison, and many Chinese residents.

On reaching the door of the main building Mr. Leung Ngan Pan addressed His Excellency and said—Your Excellency, on behalf of the Committee of the Po Leung Kuk, I beg to thank you for the honour you have done the Society in coming here to-day. It is greatly due to your Excellency that this new home for girls has been erected, and to your interest in its work the Society is indebted for many improvements. It is hoped that you may be pleased to continue that interest. By so doing your Excellency will encourage the members of the Society to increase their efforts to protect the weak and unprotected, and to save them from a fate more cruel than death.

Hon. Ho Kai—By request of the Committee of the Po Leung Kuk Society I have now the pleasure and honour to present your Excellency with the emblematic key with which we hope your Excellency will open this new building for the housing of the women and girls and send it forth on a continuous voyage of prosperity and usefulness.

His Excellency then received the key, a silver one, from Hon. Ho Kai and opened the door. When all those present had taken their places in the assembly room,

His Excellency said—Mr. President of the Po Leung Kuk Society, on the 18th of January last you and your Committee asked me to lay the foundation stone of this new building. I performed that interesting ceremony with a great deal of pleasure and in the presence of a great many witnesses. To-day you have invited me to declare the Home to be open, and I am very glad indeed that this the second and final function has devolved upon me. When I laid the foundation stone I spoke at some length of the good which had been performed by the Po Leung Kuk Society, of the thousands of persons it had rescued from a life of shame and infamy, and of the numbers of persons to whom the Society had given refuge, notwithstanding the inadequate and unsuitable premises which the Po Leung Kuk then possessed. I have now to congratulate you upon the completion of this new building, erected, I believe, by our rising architect, Mr. Denison, and to say that—although I have not been over it myself—I hear that though rather small it is in every way admirably suited for the purpose for which it is intended. I take this opportunity of assuring you that I shall be ready at all times to give my support to the Po Leung Kuk Society, and to assist it in all the good and charitable work it may undertake, and I am sure that my successors in office will follow in my footsteps in this respect. Mr. President and gentlemen, I have had much pleasure in presenting that tablet to the Po Leung Kuk Society, and I will read you a translation of it as it may be of interest to you. I may say I am indebted to the Registrar



General for the translation. The tablet is headed—

"I regard them as my own children."

The object of the Po Leung Kuk is the suppression of kidnapping and the protection of Chinese women and girls. The merits of the Society, which has been managed hitherto by a Committee under the direction of the Government, are well known, and have met with the approval of the Imperial Government. Hitherto the Society has been compelled to make use of the premises of the Tung Wah Hospital, but now in accordance with the benevolence of Her Majesty, which embraces all alike, I have granted a piece of land on which to erect buildings, and on the completion of these, I have selected a sentence from the Book of Odes appropriate to the Society. Although I am not versed in Chinese literature I think I have chosen a suitable quotation, its meaning being that protection is accorded to all regardless of race, and my wish is that all those who may be in authority in this colony will be guided by this principle."

The Government and the Po Leung Kuk will in this matter work hand in hand for the common good. Of that, gentlemen, I am perfectly well assured, and it only remains for me now to declare that the institution is now open, and reiterate the hope which I expressed when I laid the foundation stone—May its success in the future be even greater than its success in the past, and may it be a permanent blessing to the many Chinese women and girls who may come into this colony of Hongkong. I have great pleasure in declaring that this building is open and in wishing the work of the Po Leung Kuk Society every success.

Wine was then served and toasts proposed.

Hon. Ho Kai proposed the toast of the Queen, which was loyally drunk.

Hon. Wei A Yuk—I beg to propose the health of His Excellency the Governor. His good qualities are well known to you and therefore there is no necessity for me to add anything more than to ask you to join me in drinking his very good health and prosperity.

This toast was also enthusiastically drunk.

His Excellency, in reply, said—Mr. Wei A Yuk, I have to thank you very much for the pleasant manner in which you have proposed the toast of my health. I need not refer to the first part, which had reference to my qualities, because Mr. Wei A Yuk said they were well known; but I can assure you it has always given me the greatest pleasure to do anything I could in any colony I have been in for the common good of the people, and this Society was established for the good of all. This is, as you know, one of the last ceremonies I shall take part in in Hongkong, as my term of office will expire next year, and I may say that I shall take away from Hongkong the pleasantest recollections of the terms on which I have been with the leading members of the Chinese community. (Applause.)

Mr. Ho Fook—I beg to propose "Success to the Po Leung Kuk Society," and I couple with this toast the name of Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart. We all know what the Po Leung Kuk Society was established for, and there is no necessity for me to deliver a long speech. Mr. Lockhart has done his best to promote the interests of this Society, and we hope it will continue to do the good work it has done in the past. We are glad to see amongst us Mr. Fung Ming Shan, who is one of the promoters of this Society. With these few remarks I ask you to drink "Success to the Society."

The toast was cordially responded to.

Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart said—Your Excellency, Mr. Ho Fook, and gentlemen, I thank you very much indeed for the kind manner in which you have received the toast of the Po Leung Kuk Society. I trust that now we are in possession of a home that the work of the Society, which has been fairly successful in the past, may be still more so in the future. The success in the past has not been due to any individual efforts, and least of all to any humble efforts on my part. The success of the Society has been due to the combined efforts of the members of the Chinese community who, regardless of self-sacrifice and self-interest, have devoted themselves to the work which everybody

must admire. I am sure that the fact of your Excellency having taken such an interest in the Society will encourage its members to renewed efforts. The Society may be now regarded as fairly established, and it is to be hoped the interest in it will become still greater. Although the evil, to cope with which the Society was established, has decreased owing to its efforts it still exists, and unless these efforts are continued I am afraid that the evil may become a crying one. It therefore behoves all those interested in the good work not in any way to relax their efforts, but to endeavour with all their might to have the evil entirely eradicated. I am sorry that the members who took a prominent part in the establishment of the Society are not present, but it must be gratifying to them to know that their efforts are now recognised, and that they are having such excellent effects. I thank you very much again, gentlemen, and I will only say in conclusion that although the Society is now in a fairly prosperous condition it is still open to receive subscriptions without distinction of race, and those who feel inclined to help the Society can do nothing better than come forward with subscriptions. Again I thank you very much for the manner in which you have received the toast, and I trust your interest in the Society will not be confined to attending functions such as this, but that you will come forward with active assistance or with funds. The Committee and others who are engaged in the executive work will be glad to give any information desired and to show any member of the community of Hongkong over the premises.

This concluded the interesting proceedings and His Excellency the Governor was then shown round the Home.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

The chartered troopship *Cephalonia*, with the 1st Battalion of the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment from Gibraltar, and other details, arrived on the 16th November. The following is her passenger list:—

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Major and Mrs. Grant Dalton, Major and Mrs. Mills, Major and Mrs. Cox and child, Capt. and Adj. and Mrs. Phillips, Captains Lush and Barry Brew, Capt. and Mrs. Carrey, Captains Price and Gardiner, Lieuts. Ryall and Tew, Lieut. and Qr. Master Smith and wife, Lieuts. Pellar, Howard, King, Wood, Stewart, and Logan, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartrum, Lieuts. Spencer, Worsley, Isacke, Crowley, and Gordon, Surgeon-Major Gunning, Surgeon Lieut. Baker, Surgeon Lieut. and Mrs. Prynn, Asst. Surgeon Chapman, Capt. Trevelyan, Lieut. Swan, Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Stephens, Inspector and Mrs. Henley, and 5 children, Mrs. Long and child, Mrs. Langhorne and 2 children, Inspector Langford, Sergeant Major and Mrs. Westcott and 7 children, Bandmaster and Mrs. Bentley and 4 children, Schoolmistress Grant and 3 children, Schoolmaster Molloy, 2nd Cl. Mr. Gr. Ashling, wife and 3 children.

The Regiment was disembarked in the afternoon. The uniform is scarlet with white facings.

The Regiment was originally raised in Kent in 1685, and has seen service at Tournay, Corunna, Java, Waterloo, Bhurtpore, India, Sevastopol, New Zealand, and Afghanistan, 1879-80.

#### THE STRANDING OF THE "HIMEJI MARU."

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have received additional telegraphic information with reference to the stranding of the *Himeji Maru*, which goes to show that the vessel went ashore on the Paracels on the 1st November and on the following day the second officer Mr. MacGarity, left in one of the ship's boats with six men and made for the mainland, which he reached on the 6th, and thence wired the Hongkong branch. On Monday the chief officer of the steamer, with eleven of the crew, also landed. Both of these gentlemen reported the steamer to be in a bad condition when they left her. She was lying on the shore flooded with water and all fires out. No lives were

lost, however; and it is expected that a part of the cargo will be saved.

On the 16th November 138 Japanese who were on the *Himeji Maru* when she went ashore on the Paracels were brought to Hongkong on board the *Siegfried*, which was chartered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. About half the men were seamen and the remainder were passengers, and they will all be sent back to Japan. It is not expected that the stranded steamer will be saved. High seas have been running since she struck and it has been impossible for the Dock hands who were sent down to get to work. It is considered almost a certainty that the ship will become a total wreck. Happily no lives have been lost. The *Siegfried* leaves again for the stranded steamer, to bring away the captain, purser, and five men who stayed behind.

#### THE SHANGHAI ARSON CASE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SHANGHAI, 18th November.

Stephen Hart, charged with arson, has been acquitted.

#### JAPANESE IMPRISONED ON THE "CHINGTU."

THE CAPTAIN SEVERELY CENSURED AND HEAVILY FINED.

At the Police Court on Saturday, before Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Captain Innes, master of the British steamship *Chingtu*, was summoned for unlawfully imprisoning six Japanese women and two men on board his ship. The summons which was taken first was issued at the instance of Mochi Taka Taka and was worded in the following terms:—That you, on board the British steamship *Chingtu*, then in Victoria Harbour, in the waters of this colony, unlawfully and injuriously and against his will and without any legal warrant, authority, or justifiable cause whatsoever, did imprison and detain the complainant for a space of time, to wit from about 7 a.m. on the 12th November, 1896, to 12.30 p.m. on the 13th.

Mr. A. B. Johnson (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., appeared for the defendant. There was also present in court a representative of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the agents of the vessel.

The Magistrate—Is the charge denied, Mr. Francis?

Mr. Francis—The charge is not denied, your Worship, but it is justified. We admit the fact that they were imprisoned, and that they were detained on board the ship for so many hours.

The Magistrate—I propose, your Worship, to let the case go. The facts are clearly those of your Worship. A Japanese named Mochi Taka Taka arrived here on Thursday morning last by the *Chingtu*, having gone on board at Kobe as a stowaway. He and others who were stowaways were discovered at Foochow by the officers of the ship, and were then taken below, and when they arrived here he was put in a cabin and the door was locked, and he was kept there until about mid-day on Friday. From information which the Police had received they went on board and he was let out of the cabin. I shall call him before your Worship and he will tell you what passed, and I shall also call two other witnesses from boarding-houses here who will state they went on board with a view of taking him on shore and paying something for his passage money, and the result was they did not come on shore, and they were kept there until the Police went on board and they were released.

Mochi Taka Taka—I am an unemployed seaman. I arrived here on the morning of the 12th in the steamer *Chingtu*. I had travelled by that steamer before. At the end of the month I worked my passage to Japan. On the present occasion I started from Kobe and went on board as a stowaway. At Foochow I was discovered on board by the first and second officers and a quartermaster. I was told to go on deck. I went on deck and saw the captain. I stood on deck for some hours and just before dark I and seven others were sent aft. I and another man were put in one third-class cabin and the women in another. We stopped in the cabin.



Mr. Johnson here asked witness if he could get out.

Mr. Francis objected. The defendant was only charged with something that occurred in Hongkong.

The Magistrate—Mr. Johnson is leading up to it.

Witness, continuing—We could not get out of the cabin as it was locked. On arriving in Hongkong we were still locked up and were kept in the cabin until yesterday afternoon. The police came on board and we were brought ashore.

By Mr. Francis—One day we were let out on deck coming from Foochow. I and the other man had nothing to do with the women. We all stowed in the fore peak. I went away last month in the *Chingtu*. I was a cook in a private boarding house in Hongkong. Before that I had not been to Japan for two years. I did not pay my passage from Kobe because I had no money. I have no property in Hongkong, but I have a friend. When I arrived in Hongkong, I had about a dollar and fifty cents.

D. K. Matsui—I am boarder at No. 9, Stanley Street. I went on board the *Chingtu* yesterday. The keeper of the boarding house asked me to go. That was about 8 a.m. When I got on board I first saw a Japanese boatswain—Kominami Tangi. I saw the captain. When the boatswain took me to the captain's cabin I went in and the captain said "Have you come to take away those stowaways?" I said "Yes." I then asked the captain how much passage money he wanted. He said \$100. I said for all? He said no, \$100 for each; he wanted \$800. I said it was too much and offered him from \$15 to \$20 each. The captain said he would send them back to Japan and told me to go on shore. Imigri, a boarding house keeper, and the boatswain were present. I

Mr. Francis—What do you do? What is your business?

Witness—I am a seaman.

What are you doing in a Hongkong boarding house?—I am not employed there. I have no work to do now.

Are you employed in a boarding house—yes or no?—No, I pay for my lodging.

What ship were you in last?—The *Niigata Maru*.

How long is it since you left her?—About six months.

What have you been doing in Hongkong for six months?—I have had business in Singapore and I have been there.

What was your business—to sell women?—No. Taking women backwards and forwards from Singapore and Hongkong?—No.

What was your business then?—My friend is the keeper of a curio shop and I went to do business with him.

Were you going to take away the whole of the eight stowaways and pay their passages?—Yes.

And had you the money to pay \$15 or \$20 for each?—Yes, the boarding house keeper gave me the money.

It was the boarding house man's money?—Yes.

He had arranged for these women to be sent here, had he not?—No, I do not think so.

How did you or he know they were on board?—A message was sent by the boatswain (a Japanese) of the *Chingtu* immediately the steamer arrived here.

When you came ashore you went and gave information to the police, I suppose?—No.

Who did?—I do not know.

What were these women going to do at the boarding house?—I do not know; it is nothing to do with me.

Why did the boarding house keeper ask you to see after this business? Why did he not go and do it himself?—He was very busy that day.

You had nothing to do with the business yourself?—No.

U Kai Chi said—I am a boarding-house keeper at 6, Pottinger Street. A Japanese boatswain came to my house on Thursday night. He came from the *Chingtu*. I went on board the *Chingtu* yesterday morning. The last witness went with me. The boatswain took me to the captain. As I could not speak English Matsui spoke to the captain. Matsui explained to me in Japanese what he said.

Mr. Francis objected to the evidence. The captain did not understand Japanese.

Witness—We did not take any one on shore with us; we were told to go on shore. I went on board to arrange the passage for those persons on board. I was going to pay the passage money.

Mr. Francis asked no questions.

Inspector Hanson—I went on board the *Chingtu* at 12.30 yesterday afternoon. I saw the chief officer on deck. I asked for the captain. I was told the captain was on shore. I then asked where the Japanese women were and he pointed aft. I went aft and down into the steerage. I found a door on the starboard side locked. The mate was standing at the top of the ladder looking down. I asked him what was meant by locking up people in port.

Mr. Francis—I object to that evidence.

Witness—The mate produced the key and opened the door at my request. I found six Japanese women in their bunks in the cabin. An inner door was then unlocked by the mate, and the two men were then found. The first witness was one of the men.

Mr. Francis—The case for the defence is very simple, your Worship. It is simply that we were bound by law, by a local Ordinance, to keep these people on board and not to allow them to land until we were able to ascertain if they had any means of subsistence and able to maintain themselves for the next six months. The Vagrancy Ordinance is quite clear on the subject. Section 21 of Ordinance 12 of 1888 says—"Every master of a ship landing or allowing to land in this colony any person other than a Chinese [these are Japanese] who at the time of his landing is obviously destitute of means of subsistence or does actually become so within a period of six months from the date of landing shall be liable to repay to the Government of this colony all costs and charges incurred by the colony in consequence of such person becoming a vagrant unless such master satisfy the Court that he made due enquiry as to the person so landed or allowed to land, and that he had reason to believe such person was possessed of means of subsistence." Now, as your Worship has heard, the complainant in this particular case—and it is the same with reference to all the other seven cases—was a stowaway in this ship from Kob down to Hongkong. The first witness admitted he was a stowaway, because he had no money to pay his passage. He had only one dollar and a half in his pocket when he arrived here. It is distinctly and directly contrary to law for the captain of any vessel to land any one who is not Chinese who has no means of subsistence for at least six months. The master is bound to make inquiry into their condition. The only justification he can have if he allows such persons to land, and they are found afterwards not to have sufficient means of subsistence, is that he made inquiry into their means of subsistence and ascertained that they had means of subsistence for six months before they were allowed to land. These stowaways were found at Foochow. As soon as this vessel came into port they were locked up; they were simply kept below in the cabin while at Foochow; they were allowed to go on deck on the way down here, and they were locked in a third-class cabin on arrival here simply to prevent them landing. They were not confined in any other way, and the fact that they were on board was immediately reported to the ship's agents and the Japanese Consul was immediately communicated with. On the 12th November, 1896, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire wrote as follows to the Japanese Consul:—"Sir,—We beg to inform you that eight stowaways—six women and two men—have been found on board our steamer, the *Chingtu*, which arrived from Moji and Foochow this morning. They are still on board the steamer if you wish to take charge of them." The Consul was unable to go on board himself, but he sent his secretary on board to see these men and women. The secretary went on board and after returning yesterday afternoon the Japanese Consul wrote to Messrs Butterfield and Swire—"Gentlemen,—In reply to your kind letter of yesterday with regard to the eight stowaways I beg to state that Mr. Amano, Secretary to the Consul, was despatched to the steamer yesterday afternoon and an arrangement was made between him

and the captain of the steamer, though I regret that we were not able to take charge of them." No arrangement was made for their landing simply because the Consul could not do anything for them and they could not show any means of subsistence. Before this letter was received the Police had got information and came on board shortly after twelve o'clock noon and took the people away. Of course false imprisonment or detention of any person constitutes a misdemeanour unless it is justified by law. We say we were perfectly justified in keeping these people on board. We would have been guilty of a breach of the law if we had allowed them to land if they were destitute, if they were without means of subsistence, and until we had satisfied ourselves that there were persons on shore who would provide them with means of subsistence. We communicated immediately with the proper person, the Japanese Consul. These people who came on board simply wanted to pay their passage money and made no offer, no guarantee, as to the means of subsistence of these people, so that I submit that under that Ordinance we were perfectly justified in keeping them on board until we had satisfactory information as to whether or not, in the words of the Ordinance, such persons were "possessed of sufficient means of subsistence." They were not detained on board for their passage money at all; they were simply detained under this Ordinance. The captain simply kept these people from troubling him about the stowaway by asking that exorbitant price of \$100 for each person. It was not a question of releasing them, but to avoid what your Worship may remember happened in a former case about twelve months ago, when the captain of a German steamer was made responsible for the whole cost of maintaining in this colony a number of vagrants and the whole cost of sending them back to Japan. Therefore, in our case we were justified in detaining them under this Ordinance and we were guilty of no offence. There is no provision in the Ordinance for our handing them over to the Police or to anyone else, but the Ordinance simply says they shall not land or be allowed to land. We can only prevent them from landing by keeping them locked up on board the ship. If they had been allowed their liberty they would have run about the ship and got over the side and escaped and the captain would have been liable.

The Magistrate—You call no witnesses?

Mr. Francis—No, your Worship.

The Magistrate—That is your defence?

Mr. Francis—Yes.

The Magistrate—Am I to take it that the decision in the one case will serve for the whole lot?

Mr. Francis—Yes.

The Magistrate—Captain Innes, you have been most ably defended and a most ingenious defence has been set up for you, that you did it having an honest regard for the British law on the landing of vagrants. Your simple duty as a shipmaster was to have brought these people up to the Police Court as stowaways and to have prosecuted them, and that would have cleared you, and no one knows that better than your own counsel.

Mr. Francis—Would your Worship be so good as to point out any law—

The Magistrate—Mr. Francis, there is a law and people have been prosecuted under it. I am not going to point out any law.

Mr. Francis—I positively deny that there is any such law.

The Magistrate—You could have brought them up here and prosecuted them. Therefore, the defence is absolutely and utterly useless and groundless. I was surprised that the Japanese Consul had been communicated with. The Japanese Consul possesses no extraterritorial rights here. If the man had been a Frenchman or a Turk or a German the same course would have held good; he could have been brought up here and prosecuted. As to the idea that it was out of regard for our Vagrancy Ordinance, I think it is useless. Your action is absolutely unjustifiable in keeping these people locked up. The reasons are not far to seek. You are a regular trader to Japan and were afraid to get into trouble with the Japanese authorities. It is perfectly competent for the Japanese authorities to search your vessel in their own waters and safeguard their own laws in any way they



like, but the long arm of Japan does not extend to Hongkong harbour. As a shipmaster, I think you have discredited the British flag in locking up these people. Japanese women have been brought here time after time and the case has been remanded for ten minutes and exorbitant passage monies have been paid. This is an indictable offence on which I can commit you, but under section 80 I will deal with the case myself, and I will fine you \$75, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, in each case.

Mr. Johnson—Your Worship, there are other cases.

The Magistrate—I particularly asked Mr. Francis if he would abide by the decision in this case and accept it as the decision in the other seven cases and he agreed to do so.

Mr. Johnson—Well, that is in each case.

The Magistrate—Yes, \$75 in each case.

Mr. Francis—I will give your Worship formal notice of appeal and ask that special steps may be taken, if your Worship will kindly fix the amount of the security. Of course there is no difficulty in finding security, as Messrs. Butterfield and Swire—

The Magistrate—I must have written notice of appeal. Is it on fact or law?

Mr. Francis—On law.

The Magistrate—All right, I must have written notice of appeal. The captain must find security of \$300 in each case.

### THE DEATH OF A DIOCESAN SCHOOL PUPIL.

#### FURTHER EVIDENCE.

On the 12th November Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings resumed the inquest on the body of Tong Wing, eleven years of age, who died on the 1st inst. from injuries alleged to have been inflicted at the Diocesan School and Orphanage, where he was a pupil.

Messrs. C. C. Corneth, O. Wegener, and D. Macdonald composed the jury.

Mr. V. H. Deacon represented the Diocesan School Committee, Mr. H. L. Dennys represented the parents of the deceased, whose English name is Frank Buller, and Mr. Grist represented Mr. Ralphs. Bishop Burdon and the Rev. R. F. Cobbold were also present.

Mr. Deacon asked to be allowed to first recall Mr. Piercy.

His Worship said he wished to call Miss Patterson first. Mr. Piercy would be recalled to produce the punishment book.

Miss Emily Patterson said—I was the sister on duty at the Government Civil Hospital about noon on the 31st October. I saw the deceased, Frank Butler, after he had been discharged. I saw him outside the ward door and as he appeared to be ill I told him to go back. I sent word to Dr. Atkinson that he was not fit to be discharged. That was about 1 p.m.

By Mr. Dennys—I was not on duty in the ward when the deceased came into the hospital. I had nothing to do with him until the morning of the 31st October. He said he felt sick. He did not say anything about a pain in the head, nor did he say he had fallen or hurt himself. If he had hurt himself or fallen in the ward between 12 and 1 o'clock on the 31st other people would have seen him.

By Mr. Deacon—He did not mention the name of the school or Mr. Ralphs' name to me.

Mr. Piercy was then re-called and said—I produce the punishment book. Deceased's name appears once; the date is 15th July. He was caned by me and received two or three strokes on each hand.

By Mr. Deacon—I wish to correct two points in my previous evidence. I made a mistake about Lung Hing Wan. I said he went to Shanghai, but I was mixing him with Fung Hing Wan. Lung Hing Wan ran away from the school on the 29th August, 1895. I do not know where he went to. Fung Hing Wan left in 1892 and went to Shanghai. I saw the deceased about 10 o'clock on Sunday night before he died. Dr. Atkinson was present. I asked the boy who struck him. He said "Mr. Ralphs." He said it was the Saturday before he went into the hospital.

By Mr. Dennys—I see the entry, dated 19th April, 1896, "Hung Pin In, punished for be-

having in a disorderly manner when walking to the Cathedral. Signed, E. Ralphs." I do not know of my own personal knowledge what the punishment was or where it took place.

Mr. Dennys—The boy Hung Pin In ran away the same day, did he not? That is the boy I asked you about before.

Witness—I believe he did run away the same night.

And he never came back?—His friends brought him, but I refused to take him.

Are you quite certain he came back? You sent Lung Sam to his house?—That was to tell them to take his things away.

Are you sure he came back?—As far as I remember his friends brought him back and I declined to see him. It was the person who paid his school fees who brought him.

Do you distinctly remember her coming to the school?—I cannot say for certain that he came himself, but I remember she came. I am under the impression he did.

You cannot say what that punishment was?—No, I enquired of Mr. Ralphs at the time.

Did he tell you he had punished the boy with a stick?—As far as I remember he told me what the punishment was, but I do not remember now.

Why is it not entered as a caning? All the others are.—I understood it was a caning.

What time did that boy go away that evening?—I suppose it would be about 9 o'clock.

Did your house boy tell you that Hung Pin In had run away because he could not stand a beating like that?—I do not remember that he did.

When did you first know that he had run away?—I do not remember.

Just try and remember. Boys do not run away from your school every day. Did you know that he was not in bed at night?—At this distance of time I cannot say.

Did you look upon it as such a common occurrence that you took no notice of it?—No, it is not a common occurrence.

Was a report made to you that night?—I do not think so.

Who is in charge of the boys' dormitory?—The master on duty.

Cannot you say who was on duty the night the boy ran away?—If Mr. Ralphs took the boys to the Cathedral he would probably be the master on duty.

You still do not remember when it was reported to you that this boy had gone away or who informed you that he had gone away?—I cannot say; I do not remember who informed me.

When you received Dr. Atkinson's letter did you make any inquiries?—I asked two masters who were on the premises at the time.

Who were they?—Mr. Ralphs and Mr. Bartlett.

Did you make any enquiries from the boys?—Yes.

At this point witness was asked to produce Dr. Atkinson's letter. He did so and his Worship read it as follows—

"Dear Piercy,—I am sorry to trouble you so late. The boy, Tong Wing, who was admitted to the hospital on the 27th, is very ill. If you know where his mother lives please write and tell her she can come and see him. He complained of being struck on the head with a stick last Wednesday week by a schoolmaster. He appears to be suffering from meningitis, which may have been caused by a blow. Can you ascertain quietly from the other boys if this is correct, as if that is so it may prove a serious charge. In my opinion the boy is in a dangerous condition and may not last through the night.—Yours very truly, J. M. ATKINSON."

Mr. Dennys—There is a suggestion in the letter that you should ask some boys?—I did ask some boys that night.

Did any of the boys or any of the masters tell you that the deceased had had a fall?—No, not at that time.

Did they tell you afterwards?—I have heard it since.

Did they tell you afterwards that the boy had had a fall?—A boy told me outside the Magistrate's just now.

Was that the first time you were told it?—No.

What is the boy's name?—Ho Ka Tin.

When did you first hear that?—On Wednesday, the 4th. I heard it from my wife.

When the boy told you that Mr. Ralphs had struck him on the head, did you go back and speak to Mr. Ralphs?—Not that night, but the next day.

What time?—Before breakfast. I showed him Dr. Atkinson's letter and told him that Tong Wing had said in the presence of Dr. Atkinson and myself that he had been struck by Mr. Ralphs on the forehead with a wooden stick on the Saturday before he went to the hospital. He said it was because he had eight mistakes in dictation and that another boy named Lo Fuk Cheung was struck.

What was Mr. Ralphs' answer?—He answered nothing at the time. After breakfast he said that Tong Wing was not in school the day he said he was struck.

Has Mr. Ralphs said anything else to you about this matter?—On Wednesday, the 5th, he said he had done nothing to hasten Tong Wing's death or to cause his death and he would be very unhappy if he thought he had. He has said nothing else to me.

On the Sunday night did you show Dr. Atkinson's letter to the two masters?—As far as I remember I did not.

Did you tell them its contents?—I said generally that Tong Wing said he had been struck.

On the Wednesday mentioned in Dr. Atkinson's letter, was Tong Wing in school?—He was.

And he was sick the day before?—Yes.

Did he have a lesson in dictation?—Yes, he had a lesson from me. I examined his class.

And he had eight mistakes?—He made ten mistakes.

Might the sickness of the previous day account for the mistakes?—Possibly.

He was sick on Tuesday, the 20th ult.; he attended school on Wednesday, the 21st, and Thursday, the 22nd; he was marked sick on the 23rd and 24th; he attended school on the 26th, and was sent to the hospital on the 27th?—Yes.

Did he do any dictation after the lesson you gave him on Wednesday?—I think not.

Up to the time he went to the hospital was any report made to you that Tong Wing had had a fall or that he had injured himself in any way?—No.

Do the masters in your school have rulers?—Yes.

And do they have wooden pointers for pointing at maps?—Yes.

Tong Kam Ting ran away from school?—Yes.

Why did he run away? He had a swollen face, had he not?—I do not remember.

Do you remember what reason was given for his running away?—I do not remember; he ran away in August last year.

Mr. Deacon—What was your reason for declining to receive Hung Pin In?

Witness—He was a bad troublesome boy.

You have been asked a good deal about caning. Is this what you would call a caning school?—No.

How long have you been head master?—Seventeen years.

Of this particular school?—Yes.

And you have had experience elsewhere?—Yes, in the Government Central School and the Government School in Canton.

You do not consider there is much caning?—I consider there is very little.

Is it a usual occurrence for boys to run away?—We sometimes get boys whose friends cannot look after them at night and they put them in a boarding school. The big boys resent being confined. It is not a common occurrence for boys to run away. Of course there is a question as to what is meant by running away. If a boy runs away and his friends bring him back again you would hardly call that running away, because he may have gone just outside. Very few boys run away altogether.

What about the mistakes?—Were they bad mistakes?—Bad spelling, mostly.

It is not unusual for masters to have rulers?—No. Mr. Ralphs had a ruler like that in his desk. [The ruler, a flat one, about a foot long, was produced.]

How long are the pointers?—About 18 inches or 2 feet long.

The Magistrate—Are there any other rulers besides those flat things?—There are others, but I have not seen Mr. Ralphs with them.



Dr. Atkinson, recalled, said in answer to Mr. Denny's—When the boy was admitted he was suffering from anæmia. I made no mistake about the symptoms. At that time I had no reason to suppose that he was suffering from a blow on the head. I first examined his head on the 1st November. If the boy had received a blow on the 21st it would depend upon the nature of the blow whether the external marks would have disappeared twelve days after. If the blow was a severe one I do not think the marks would have disappeared. From the nature of the clot found at the post mortem examination the hemorrhage must have been of some days' duration. I am prepared to say that he could not have received that blow in the hospital. He was admitted on the 27th October. The boy said the blow was on the right forehead, just about the temple. It was not covered with hair. The boy told me he had been struck with a ruler on that spot and that it happened on the previous Wednesday. He did not say anything to me about the reason for his being hit. I am of opinion the deceased was conscious when he made that statement and perfectly understood what he was saying. That was on Sunday afternoon, the 1st inst., about 5.30.

By Mr. Deacon—I still say that on the first occasion the boy said Wednesday. I am quite sure about that.

By His Worship—I do not think the flat ruler produced would ordinarily cause such hemorrhage. It might have been caused without a blow—simply concussion through a fall.

His Worship asked what further evidence there was and Inspector Quincey said the father of the deceased was expected down from Shanghai yesterday, but he had been detained by a law suit. The grandmother and two or three boys could be called.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—I have no other material witnesses, your Worship. I have no witnesses whose testimony bears directly on the case.

Mr. Deacon—I think it is very possible indeed that I shall tender to the Court a couple of amahs and boys, but as I heard of them only when I came into Court I have not had time to go into their evidence.

His Worship then adjourned the inquest until 19th November, at 2.15 p.m.

#### ANCHORING IN THE TELEGRAPH CABLE AREA.

At the Police Court on the 16th November, before Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Captain P. Wettin, master of the German mail steamer *Preussen*, was summoned for anchoring his ship within the forbidden limits of the area of the telegraph cable from the North point of Hongkong to the South-east point of British Kowloon, on the 7th inst.

Mr. V. H. Deacon appeared for the defence.

P.S. Warnock said—About 9.10 p.m. on the 7th inst. the German mail steamer *Preussen* came in and anchored within the area of the telegraph cable. I was in No. 3 Police launch coming out of Hung Hom Docks. I heard the anchor fall. I was opposite the Dunmail rock. I went on board and asked for the captain. I think it was the chief officer I saw. I told him he was in the cable ground. I showed him the four red lights burning. He said it was not his fault; it was the pilot's. The ship was nearest the Hungnam side. At 11.30 I again went alongside. When I boarded first the head of the ship was to the west and her stern was towards the Lyemun Pass. I again pointed the light out to the officer on duty and told him the vessel was on the cable. All four red lights were visible. He said he had been already told by the police he was over the cable. The ship was heading south-west then, and was riding at her chain.

By Mr. Deacon—There were two men on the bridge. I saw the pilot on the bridge. I did not speak to the pilot; I only spoke to the officer. I saw the vessel at anchor on Sunday morning; I took the Inspector round to see her at that time. I saw her from ten o'clock till she lifted her anchor. She was lying in a line with the Dock manager's house, close on twelve o'clock. I did not go on board that morning. I could not have seen right up the Admiralty Dock if the caisson had

been open. I could see the dock gates, but I could not see up the docks. The gates of the No. 1 dock were shut. At ten and eleven o'clock the gates were open. I could look into the dock. I saw the stern of the Russian man-of-war over the land. The dock lies N.N.E. by S.S.E. I had to look across land into the dock. If the ship was lying off the dock gates she could not possibly be lying on the cable ground. She was lying west of the gates. I did not say to the officer I first spoke to that I would be there to watch him lift his anchor. I did not say he would probably be in prohibited area; I said positively he was in the prohibited area. I have been six months on these duties. During the day the marks are red diamonds.

By the Magistrate—I was at the bow of the ship on the 8th when the anchor was lifted. The bow of the ship was in line with the end of the dock wall.

Inspector Hanson—I went with the last witness in No. 3 Police launch on the morning of the 8th to look at the German mail said to be anchored over the cable ground. She was lying to the flood, tailed towards Blackhead's Point. I slowed down before getting to her. I was coming up astern of her. The western lights opened before I got to the ship; roughly one and a-half ship's length astern. I went on till I shut out the eastern lights. The ship was in the centre of the cable ground. I was there at ten o'clock and waited till the Russian ironclad was undocked and the dock cleared for the *Preussen* to go in. I was close to the bow of the steamer when she first began to weigh. She weighed very slowly. I saw two shackles go through the hole first. The depth of the water is 12 fathoms. I made a note of his position. The cable house at Whitfield, the bow of the steamer, the bow of the launch, and the N.E. corner of the wall of the dock premises were in line. When I looked at the chart I concluded that he was close to the cable; the ship's anchor was within the forbidden limits. From the way the ship was handled when they were lifting the anchor they were evidently on the look-out for the cable. I was on the look-out also, and expected to see the cable hanging to the anchor.

By Mr. Deacon—A ship does not weigh anchor so slowly for nothing. There was one man particularly stationed in the bow. The chain was not rattled up, it was pulled slowly. They appeared to me to be looking for the cable. At five o'clock day was breaking. I could see the lights quite clearly.

Mr. Deacon said this was a case in which unfortunately there was a direct conflict of evidence. The facts were that the *Preussen* was coming down the harbour after nine o'clock in charge of a Chinese pilot. This was one of those disputed questions which his Worship would have to settle. Whatever decision his Worship might arrive at he would like to state that there was no intention of disobeying the regulations.

Li So—I have been a pilot for 25 years about the waters of this colony. I know the prohibited area. I boarded the *Preussen* at Cape Collinson and brought her in. The captain told me the steamer was going into the dock next morning and told me to lie off the Admiralty Dock. I did so. I lay off about half a mile. We passed the prohibited area about 500 yards before we anchored. When we let go anchor it was outside the cable ground. Next morning we weighed anchor about eleven o'clock, and went into dock. I did not expect to bring up the cable with the anchor.

By the Magistrate—The constable pointed out only one light to me that night on the Hongkong side. From where the ship was I could see four red lights.

Wilhelm Franke—I am chief officer of the *Preussen*. I know the coast very well, and have been here seven years and in and out of the harbour about thirty times. I was in the bows when we came in on the 7th. We anchored to the western side. The anchor was far off to the westward of the cable ground. I am sure of that. The ship was lying next day right off from the dock gates. I saw the dock gates open. I could see nearly the whole length of the docks. We were lying off about five cables. I was stationed at the bows when the anchor was weighed. There were 45 fathoms of chain out. I am

sure we could not pick up the cable there. No preparations were made for getting up a cable.

By the Magistrate—Were you on the bridge when the constable came on board? No.

Mr. Deacon—It was the captain, sir. Unfortunately I cannot take his evidence.

By Mr. Deacon—It was in consequence of what the constable stated that the cable was pulled up slow.

Mr. Deacon said there was every probability that these two witnesses were aware of the position of the vessel, inasmuch as they would take a greater interest in seeing that they were where they ought to be.

The Magistrate said there was no interest on either side. He found the anchor was in the cable ground, and imposed a fine of \$25.

#### ANNUAL LICENSING MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Justices for granting applications for licences was held at the Magistracy on the 12th November. Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings presided and there were also present—Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Messrs D. E. Brown, C. S. Sharp, G. F. Veitch, A. Chapman, W. M. B. Arthur, A. Shelton Hooper, and Chun Kwan I. There were twenty-one applications altogether and the police raised no objection to any of them.

When the name of Anne Melhuish, of the Criterion Restaurant, Pottinger Street, was called Mr. Hooper said that that licence was granted at an informal meeting of Justices. The question was whether her husband should not be licenced instead of her as she had married since first holding a licence. If any offence was committed against the Licensing Ordinance she would have to go to gaol.

The Chairman—If the licence was taken away she could not go on with the hotel.

Mr. Hooper—She is a married woman and has no civil rights here.

The Chairman—The Married Woman's Property Act applies here.

Mr. Hooper—No, it does not. She can only be proceeded against criminally.

The Chairman—If she committed an offence against the Ordinance she would be charged in a criminal court.

Mr. Hooper—I think it would be better to have the licence in her husband's name.

Mr. Arthur—I do not think it is necessary. The licence is a valuable consideration to her and although she is married she does not see why she should give it away. She would be entirely at the mercy of her husband then. We have had lots of cases before the Justices where it was likely the licence would be lost if it was handed over to the man.

Mr. Hooper pointed out that the woman could not sue or be sued, as the Married Woman's Act did not apply here.

The Chairman—What we have to consider is whether she can be proceeded against for any breach of the Licensing Ordinance.

Mr. Veitch—You can take the licence from her.

The Chairman—Yes, and that shuts up the shop.

Mr. Hooper said the licence was not transferred in the usual way. No notice appeared in the papers of the change from her maiden name to her married name.

Mr. Arthur—She did not apply for a transfer, but for the name in the licence to be changed to her married name. She was the same identical person and only applied for the substitution of one name for another.

The Chairman concluded the argument by asking if all were in favour of the application.

The application was granted, as were also all the remainder.

Besides three steamers, the *Kamakura*, *Kanagawa*, and *Hakata*, which are being built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in England and are expected to be completed in the course of a few months, there are nine steamers also being constructed for the same Company in England. They are all over 4,000 tons displacement and have been named respectively the *Hitachi*, *Kawachi*, *Shinano*, *Sauki*, *Sado*, *Inaba*, *Tamba*, *Wakasa*, and *Bingo*, of course each having the usual "Maru" attached to the end of their names. *Japan Gazette*.



### THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FORGERY.

At the Police Court on the 10th November, before Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, C. S. McKinley, electrical engineer in the employ of the Hongkong Electric Company, was charged on remand with forging a letter or document, dated 3rd October, purporting to be signed by W. Farmer, of the Victoria Hotel.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Mr. Hastings), appeared for the prosecution and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Mounsey) appeared for the defendant.

Captain V. J. A. Chodyzko, said—I am master of the steamship *Hanoi* and I was in command of her on the 3rd October. I was breakfasting in the saloon about 10.30 on that day with the chief mate and the second mate. I remember a small zinc box and a paper being brought on board. Mr. Raymond showed me the paper, but I did not read it. I read the signature. The letter produced is the one I saw. The zinc box was soldered. I do not remember whether there was anything in writing or print on it. I gave the letter and box back to Mr. Raymond. I sometimes take small parcels in the *Hanoi* to Haiphong free of charge when I know the sender and the contents. The ship also takes small parcels on parcel tickets. Particular precautions are taken with opium. There is a special rate for it. Anything liable to duty must be put in the manifest. I did not see the box after I handed it back to Raymond. I know that proceedings were taken against Mr. Raymond. When we arrived at the mouth of the river at Haiphong a customs cruiser came up and Mr. Raymond's cabin was searched.

By Mr. Robinson—Several customs officers came on board. It is about nineteen miles from the place where the cruiser first came up to us to the place where we were searched. The officers told us they had been watching for the ship. We anchored at the mouth of the river about three hours and during that time the cruiser was about half a mile or less forward of us. No one could leave the ship before the customs officers boarded her. The people on board must have thought the *Hanoi* was under observation. It took us about an hour and a half to get up the river. The cruiser followed us up. When Mr. Raymond showed me the letter I was too busy to read it. He asked me if he could take the parcel and I said "No, I do not know the contents. Tell the bearer to go to the office and get a parcel ticket."

By the Magistrate—Nobody boarded the ship at the mouth of the river.

V. Gardon—I am second officer of the *Hanoi*. At Haiphong I saw Mr. Raymond in the act of opening the box in the presence, I think, of the customs officers. I do not know whether it was the same as he received at breakfast on the 3rd October at Hongkong.

William Muat—I am an engineer in the employ of the Hongkong Electric Light Company. I know defendant's handwriting. I have often seen it. The letter produced is in the handwriting of the defendant. I am quite sure of it. In October I saw a box that had been made at the works. It was made of wood with a zinc covering and was about 7 inches long, 4 or 5 inches broad, and about 3 inches deep. It was open when I saw it. I made enquiries as to who had made it and for whom. One of the persons I asked was A Hong, a wireman. I was informed that Wong Ying and Kwong Mok made the box.

By Mr. Robinson—I made enquiries because I had never seen a box made like that before with the zinc outside. There was no attempt made to conceal the box. I have been in the employ of the company thirteen months and ten days and during that time I have messed at the quarters, which are near the works.

The carpenter who was told by defendant to make the box gave evidence. Mr. Francis asked him if the box was made of new or old wood.

Mr. Robinson objected.

Witness then said that the wood was new.

Mr. Robinson asked his Worship to take a note of the objection.

Mr. Francis—A gentleman who makes an objection like that is ignorant of his business.

Mr. Robinson—A gentleman who makes an observation like that is ignorant of manners.

S. S. Burnett, an Inspector of Nuisances, said—I spoke to defendant about the arrest of Raymond on the 16th October, when he said he gave information about the opium being on board the *Hanoi*.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Robinson asked for another adjournment.

13th November.

Mr. Robinson—I am instructed, your Worship, on behalf of the defence, to apply for an adjournment of this case for the attendance of a witness who is at present travelling in Japan. He cannot be here in time for the sessions this month and I think the form will be to adjourn the case from week to week. Of course the defendant is aware that he will have to remain where he is for a month, but he wishes to have the course I have mentioned adopted.

The Magistrate then granted a formal remand of eight days.

Mr. Robinson said there would be a renewal of the application at the end of that time.

Mr. Hastings—I think my friend ought to limit in some way the time to be given for this witness to appear. Your Worship cannot be asked to put off the case indefinitely.

The Magistrate—He says the witness cannot be got for a month.

Mr. Hastings—And perhaps he may never come here.

The case was then adjourned, it being understood that it would be gone on with in time for the December Sessions.

### TROUBLE ON THE "NINGCHOW."

#### THE CREW CLAMOURING FOR WAGES.

At the Police Court on the 11th November before Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, thirty-one Chinese seamen belonging to the steamship *Ningchow* were charged with disorderly conduct in the waters of the colony on the 10th inst.

Johannes Frahm, master of the Chinese steamship *Ningchow*, said—The defendants are seamen on board the steamship *Ningchow*. They signed no articles or agreement. They were engaged at Shanghai.

The Magistrate—When?

Witness—They were engaged to go when I joined the ship. Their wages were \$8 a month and they had to find their own food.

The Magistrate—Wages are lower north than here. Under the verbal agreement, was there any understanding that they were to be discharged at Shanghai?—No.

You can discharge them anywhere?—Yes. They simply go on board ship and say they are quartermasters or sailors and they get so much a month.

You can discharge them anywhere—at San Francisco or the Cape?—No, I am not under the impression that I can. I should think I had no right to discharge them in a foreign port.

Were you going to send them off here?—That is the trouble. I myself am destitute as well as all the men.

Well, you can sell the ship's furniture. Wages come first.—Can I do that?

Yes.—When the ship is under arrest?

I do not know anything about the ship being under arrest.

Sergeant Withers—The Chief Justice gave judgment against the complainant yesterday.

The Magistrate—If the vessel is not under arrest and you are stranded here you are perfectly entitled to sell the ship's furniture, masts, and everything to find food for yourselves.

Witness—The compradores, A Fuk and Co., have been advancing us food up to now.

The crew are not starving?—Oh no.

When did you pay them last?—They were paid up to the 31st July. Since then they have received no payment.

And they are supposed to keep themselves on that?—They found their own food during August.

And since then A Fuk and Co. have fed them?—Yes; they have fed the whole of us.

The ship has been lying in the harbour the whole time?—Yes, except during a typhoon, when we went to Stonecutters' Island.

You have been in British waters the whole time?—Yes.

What about this trouble?—As I have not been able to get money to pay them they have been clamouring for it since 1st September. I did my best to explain the difficulty I am in and the reason I am not able to pay the money, but they did not seem to understand me.

What did they do yesterday?—They came to me about 8.30 in the morning and asked me to hoist the police flag and said that if I did not do so they would do it themselves as they had done before. Therefore I told the boat-swain to hoist the flag. The water police came on board and tried to explain the position to the men, who used threatening language to me even when the police were on board. After the police explained the matter the men were quiet. The police went away and some time afterwards the men came outside my cabin dancing, yelling, shouting, and demanding money. They spoke about cutting throats and showed knives. I really got scared and thought they would start a mutiny. They seemed as if they were going to break out into open violence. I went ashore to see the Captain Superintendent of Police and on my return I hoisted the police flag again. The police came on board and the thirty-one men were arrested.

One of the defendants acted as spokesman and said, through Inspector Quincey, who acted as interpreter—When we made a verbal agreement with the captain we never intended to come to Hongkong. I was told that the ship was not going to Hongkong, but only from Hankow to Chefoo and Shanghai. The ship came here and we have been here three months and four days. During all that time we have not received a cent for wages. We repeatedly asked the captain for our wages and he said he could not pay us. We explained to the captain that we had families, wives, and children to support in our native villages and that it would be impossible for us to remain as we were. We endeavoured to state our grievances to the captain, but the captain misunderstood us. We deny being riotous and we deny using threats to the captain or his officers.

The Magistrate—I sympathise with the captain and the men very much. At the same time, as the captain explained to me, he cannot get blood out of a stone, and he has not the money to give them. The captain explained that they had a verbal agreement and that they served on board the ship by the month. I cannot go into the question as to whether they can or cannot be paid; the only thing I have to see to is that they behave decently and respectfully when they are in British waters. It is not customary for the crew to go up and surround the captain two or three times a day and tell him he must hoist the police flag.

The spokesman—The chief officer hoisted the flag; we did not.

The Magistrate—I will give you three days to think about it and I will see you again on the 14th. The case is remanded till then. Bail, \$100 each man.

The thirty-one seaman charged with disorderly behaviour on the Chinese steamer *Ningchow* were again brought before Hon. Commander Hastings on Saturday.

The Magistrate (to Inspector Quincey, who acted as interpreter)—Tell them, Mr. Quincey, what I said before. I am sorry for them, but I cannot help them about their wages. They must not make any trouble in English waters. On board a Chinese ship they are Chinamen, and they can get their own Chinese law when they get back to Shanghai, but while they are here they must obey English law. If there is any more trouble I will send them to gaol. I order them to be put on board by the Police.

The two Chinese naval officers, Lieutenants Lin Ming-yuan and Tseng Tsung-ying, attached to the Construction Bureau of the Foochow Naval Dockyard and Arsenal, at Pagoda Anchorage, have been appointed by the Tsungli-Yamen to go to Germany to superintend the building of three cruisers ordered in that country for the Chinese Imperial Navy, at a salary of Tls. 200 per mensem each, their travelling expenses being paid by government.—*N. C. Daily News*.



# CRICKET.

## THE CLUB V. THE GARRISON.

The first of the annual meetings between the Club and the Garrison on the Cricket Ground, which was brought off on Friday and Saturday last, and which resulted in a win for the Club by the narrow majority of 7 runs on the first innings, will be remembered as having afforded one of the most closely contested and keenly fought out games that has ever been played in Hongkong. The conditions under which cricket is played in this colony are somewhat abnormal, and as a consequence it too often happens that all interest and excitement in a match is over at a time when—from the spectator's point of view—it should be at its height. This was far from being the case in the game in question, for in the course of the afternoon of the second day the Club had first to achieve a hardly won and desperately contested victory, and then an hour and a half later—as if one such effort were not enough—to ward off a threatened defeat. Truly Captain Eccles and his followers are like Napoleon's Russian, for "having once killed them you have next to knock them down, as even in death they confront you." The task which the Garrison team set themselves—having been already worsted on the first innings—of dismissing the ten batsmen constituting the Club side in a trifle over an hour, appeared to be from the outset almost hopeless; but the light was so bad, and the bowling and fielding so good, that it seemed for a few minutes as if the outside chance might almost be brought off. However, the bad light to some extent cut both ways, and one or two lets off in the field in a degree made up for the disadvantages against which the batsmen had to contend, and the Club eventually retired from the contest, when the bell rang, with five wickets still in hand. For this result they were chiefly indebted to Ward, who contributed an invaluable innings of 33 not out, and fulfilled the thankless task of contenting himself with just stopping balls which under other circumstances he would have treated with much less ceremony. Sercombe Smith, too, setting behind him that "high look and proud heart" that usually characterise him, contented himself with stonewalling the strait uns and receiving the crooked ones on the knee. Twenty minutes of this—an invaluable lesson to his side—put the question of defeat out of the question, and the energetic captain of the Club returned to the pavilion broken in bone but happy in mind, and as proud of his 3 runs as the proverbial peacock is said to be of its two tails.

Under ordinary circumstances the captain of a side who wins the toss on the Hongkong ground may be esteemed a happy man, the choice of innings having much to do with many a victory achieved in these climes; but as a matter of fact in the present instance it is doubtful whether the Club did not have the best of it going in second, a little rain on Thursday night having made the wicket a trifle tricky; though Captain Eccles could hardly have foreseen this in making his choice of innings.

The military were not very fortunate in their early efforts, six wickets being down for 73, and these six wickets including most of the fliers of the side, viz., Thresher, Vallings, and Burton—all victories to Hancock's bow and spur—and Captain Eccles, the victim of some sort of an obscure conspiracy between Bonham Carter, Hancock's feet, and a hole in the ground. From this period a great improvement took place, and the innings eventually closed for the respectable total of 174. To this score Alexander—who has more than once come to the fore when his side has been in a tight place—contributed a very carefully played 32, not out; whilst Sur-Major Johnston and Capt. Ferguson contributed 30 and 22 respectively. The brunt of the bowling fell upon Hancock, who came out with the excellent analysis of 7 wickets for 62; everybody else was more or less expensive. The fielding, generally speaking, was close and keen and so we may refrain from alluding in personal detail to one or two chances which fieldsmen neglected to avail themselves of.

The innings of the Club was almost a repetition of their opponents' doings; that is to say, four of their best wickets were down with only 43 runs registered on the telegraph board. Hancock and Sercombe Smith, however, put a

better complexion on affairs, and the score was 113 when the old Charterhouse boy tried to take liberties with one of Green's deliveries and was caught by Capt. Langhorn for an excellent 42. A couple of runs later Smith was bowled by Q.-M. Sergt. Blease. Mast and Mounsey were the next pair to get together and they each contributed 22 before succumbing to the under hander. The game was now in a most exciting condition and the tension was kept up to the end; the last batsman going in when the Club still required 5 runs to make a tie. Grimble, however, was equal to the occasion and after a few minutes of awful suspense he opened his shoulders and hit Green twice to the boundary for 4, amidst great enthusiasm from the Club's supporters. Almost immediately afterwards Kew was given out leg before and the innings terminated for 181—seven runs on. Green and Blease divided the honours in the bowling line, but Blease had much the best of the analysis.

Going in a second time the Garrison made 112 for 4 wickets before they closed their innings, leaving the Club with an hour to bat, and a villainous light to bat in. The details of the play will be seen from the score, the chief contributors being Thresher for the Garrison with a finely played 45 not out and Ward for the Club with an almost purely defensive but invaluable 33 not out, which enabled the Club to maintain the advantage that they had gained in the first innings. The fielding was smart on both sides throughout, though several mistakes were made in the matter of chances. There was, however, no slackness and one gentleman, who has never been seen to move from his place before, was so strongly wrought upon by the excitement of the game at one period that he was seen, to the intense surprise of his numerous friends, to back up. A goodly number of spectators witnessed the final stages of the game and H.E. the Governor, always a staunch supporter of cricket, was present on both days; not travelling "infra dig," as the good people of Shanghai accuse him of doing in the North; but in half state with Capt. Sterling in attendance. By the courtesy of Col. Faithfull and the officers the band of the H.K. regiment played on the ground on Saturday afternoon.

The following is the score and analysis:—

GARRISON.		Second Innings.	
First Innings.			
Lieut. J. H. Thresher, R.B., b Hancock.....	4	not out.....	45
Q.-M. S. Blease, R.B., c Smith, b Hancock.....	8	not out.....	1
Rev. G. Vallings, c Ward, b Hancock.....	17	b Carter.....	9
Sergt. Burton, R.B., c Bon- ham Carter, b Hancock.....	7	c Mounsey, b Hancock.....	22
Capt. Eccles, R.B., c and b Bonham Carter.....	9	c Smith, b Mast.....	14
Surgeon-Major Johnston, A.M.S., c and b Grimble.....	30	to bat.....	0
Capt. Ferguson, R.B., b Hancock.....	22	b Carter.....	9
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., c Hancock, b Bonham Carter.....	19	to bat.....	
R. Alexander, R.B., not out.....	32		
G. Paley, R.B., b Hancock.....	6	to bat.....	
Private Green, b Hancock.....	5	to bat.....	
Extras.....	15	Extras.....	12
	174		112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
First Innings.				
Overs.	Mdms.	Runs	Wkts.	
Hancock.....	28	8	62	7
Carter.....	25	8	52	2
Smith.....	14	4	24	
Gillingham.....	2	—	7	
Grimble.....	7	1	15	1

CLUB.		Second Innings.	
First Innings.			
R. H. Hancock, c Lang- horne, b Green.....	42	b Blease.....	4
Lieut. Bonham Carter, b Green.....	3	c Alexander, b Blease.....	7
A. G. Ward, b Green.....	2	not out.....	33
A. S. Anton, c Vallings, b Thresher.....	18	c and b Blease.....	11
E. Mast, b Blease.....	22	b Green.....	0
T. Sercombe Smith, b Blease.....	32	b Green.....	3
J. R. Gillingham, b Alex- ander.....	16	not out.....	6
K. W. Mounsey, b Blease.....	22	to bat.....	
R. F. Lammert, b Green.....	2	to bat.....	
G. Grimble, not out.....	13	to bat.....	
F. H. Kew, l.b.w., b Blease.....	1	to bat.....	
Extras.....	13	Extras.....	12
	181		76

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.			
Overs.	Mdms.	Runs	Wkts.
Green.....	20	1	78
Vallings.....	5	—	14
Thresher.....	5	—	30
Alexander.....	5	1	30
Blease.....	12	2	24

## HONGKONG ROVERS V. H.M.S. "NARCISSUS."

This match was played at Happy Valley on Saturday. The *Narcissus* batted first, their innings lasting until nearly four o'clock. The batting of Dalrymple, Middleton, and Capt. Mercer was exceedingly good; also the bowling of Gascoyne did great execution. The Rovers, owing to having a weak team and bad light, suffered a severe defeat. We wish them better luck next time.

The following is the score:—

H.M.S. "NARCISSUS."	
Rawson, c McHardy, b Buckler.....	8
Dalrymple, c Hyndman, b Smith.....	30
Gascoyne, b Buckler.....	2
Capt. Mercer, l.b.w., b Hyndman.....	24
McNeil, c Kerr, b Smith.....	5
Dangerfield, b Hyndman.....	1
Middleton, b Smith.....	66
Crowson, did not bat.....	
Moorson, c Kerr, b Hyndman.....	2
Schwann, b Kerr.....	2
Fitzmaurice, not out.....	11
Extras.....	4
	145

HONGKONG ROVERS.	
Horley, b Gascoyne.....	1
Smith, b Gascoyne.....	6
Hyndman, not out.....	28
McHardy, c and b Gascoyne.....	2
Chaine, c Gascoyne, b McNeil.....	0
Harris, c Fitzmaurice, b McNeil.....	2
Buckler, b Gascoyne.....	0
Moore, b Gascoyne.....	8
Brown, c Gascoyne, b Gascoyne.....	0
Kerr, c Dangerfield, b Rawson.....	1
Cassar, c Gascoyne, b Rawson.....	0
Extras.....	4
	52

## HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

### THE DUFFER'S CUP.

The second half yearly competition for the above cup was concluded on the 12th inst., resulting in a win for Mr. C. A. Tomes, after a close contest with Mr. F. J. Badeley, by 2 up and 1 to play. These two gentlemen have progressed considerably in the ancient game and now pass from the ranks of the "Duffers," having arrived at the stage of a 12 handicap.

### FIRST TIES.

Mr. C. V. Percival (15), Mr. S. Forbes (18), Mr. S. Saunders (18), Mr. H. P. Tooker (18), Mr. W. S. Frowd (18), Mr. M. Stewart (15), Lieut.-Colonel The O'Gorman (21), Mr. C. A. Tomes (15), Mr. C. W. Spriggs (18), Mr. F. J. Badeley (16), Mr. W. Taylor (21), Mr. T. Close (21)—Byes.  
Mr. R. L. Richardson (21) scratched to Mr. D. Wood (21).  
Mr. H. W. Slade (18) beat Mr. W. Macbean (24) by 7 up and 5 to play.  
Mr. E. M. Knox (24) beat Mr. G. W. F. Playfair (18) by 1 up.  
Mr. E. Ormiston (18) beat Mr. P. de C. Morris (15) by 5 up and 3 to play.

### SECOND TIES.

Mr. S. Saunders beat Mr. H. P. Tooker by 1 up.  
Mr. M. Stewart beat Mr. W. S. Frowd.  
Mr. C. A. Tomes beat Lieut.-Colonel The O'Gorman (retired).  
Mr. F. J. Badeley beat Mr. C. W. Spriggs by 4 up and 2 to play.  
Mr. W. Taylor beat Mr. T. Close.  
Mr. H. W. Slade beat Mr. D. Wood by 4 up and 2 to play.  
Mr. L. Ormiston beat Mr. E. M. Knox by 2 up and 1 to play.

### THIRD TIES.

Mr. S. Saunders a bye.  
Mr. C. A. Tomes beat Mr. M. Stewart by 5 up and 3 to play.  
Mr. F. J. Badeley beat Mr. W. Taylor by 1 up.  
Mr. E. Ormiston beat Mr. H. W. Slade by 4 up and 3 to play.

### SEMI-FINAL.

Mr. C. A. Tomes beat Mr. W. S. Saunders by 5 up and 3 to play.



Mr. F. J. Badeley beat Mr. E. Ormiston by 6 up and 5 to play.

## FINAL.

Mr. C. A. Tomes beat Mr. F. J. Badeley by 2 up and 1 to play.

## YACHT RACE.

The first yacht race of the season was decided on Sunday, the first class boats being placed in the following order.—

Mr. Denison's <i>Erica</i> .....	1
Royal Engineer's <i>Sybil</i> .....	2
Mr. T. W. Lammert's <i>Meteor</i> .....	3
Hon. F. H. May's <i>Phæbe</i> .....	4
Mr. J. Hastings' <i>Maid Marian</i> .....	5
Hon. H. E. Pollock's <i>Active</i> .....	6
Mr. C. A. Tomes's <i>Chanticleer</i> .....	7

In the second class Mr. E. M. Hazeland's *She* won easily.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The fourth shoot for the rifle presented by Captain McCallum to the Field Battery took place on the 7th Nov. There was a very strong wind and a nasty glare, in consequence of which the scores were under the average. Sergeant McPhail was again the winner, putting on a "possible" at 400 yards. The best scores were as under:—

	200	400	500	Total.
Sergeant McPhail .....	29	35	23	92
Gunner Gow .....	23	31	29	83
Sergeant Wylie .....	29	28	22	79
Sergeant Hayward .....	26	25	24	75
Gunner Deas .....	26	28	20	74

## THE YOKOHAMA POISONING CASE.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the late Mr. J. C. Carew was resumed in the British Court, Yokohama, by Mr. Hall, on 2nd November. Messrs. Lowder and Walford appeared on behalf of Mrs. Carew, who sat between them. Mr. Litchfield, the Crown Prosecutor, was also present and with him Mr. Uchiyama Rosetsu.

Mr. Lowder applied for Mrs. Carew to be recalled before other witnesses were heard to supplement her previous testimony.

The Coroner—You have written and asked me officially, and my reply was to make the application before the jury. (To the jury)—Mr. Lowder applied on 27th of October that Mrs. Carew might be heard before any other witness and I replied that I saw no objection at the time, but since the 27th Mr. Lowder, accompanied by Mr. Walford, has waited upon me and informed me in a general way of the nature of the evidence proposed to be given by Mrs. Carew; and in my opinion it would be a waste of your valuable time at this stage of the proceedings to hear that evidence. With your concurrence I propose to hear Mr. Lowder in support of his application to recall Mrs. Carew, but not before the other witnesses are heard. In that way it appears to me that Mrs. Carew cannot be placed at a disadvantage. The case, so far as it has gone, has tended to throw suspicion upon Mrs. Carew, and I think it will be better for her to hear the whole of the evidence, and then to state what evidence she wishes to give afterwards rather than for her to be called before the other witnesses. Unless Mr. Lowder can state succinctly and clearly what disadvantage Mrs. Carew will be put to by not being called now, I propose not to call her before the other witnesses.

Mr. Lowder said his reason for making the application for Mrs. Carew to be called before the other witnesses was that the jury might come to the conclusion that Mrs. Carew sat in Court and heard all the evidence and then set up the story which would be presented.

The Coroner—If that is the only argument I shall recommend the jury to refuse the application, knowing as I do the evidence you propose to call.

Mr. C. G. Buchanan Dunlop was then called and said—On the morning of Mr. Carew's unfortunate death, the 22nd, my children's nurse, Miss Christoffel, came in great distress to me in the early morning and said she must speak—she would speak. She said she had met Mrs. Carew's nurse, Miss Jacobs, the day

before, coming from Maruya's, and she said "I must tell Dr. Wheeler about this poison." I am not quoting her exact words: I cannot. She said, "If we do not speak now it will be on our consciences all our life should Mr. Carew die." I dissuaded her from her view and said such an awful suspicion I could not for a moment believe; but she was so importunate that upon walking up the hill to the funeral of Mr. Boag I decided as guardedly as I could to warn Dr. Wheeler—to tell him. I particularly wished him to go and see Miss Jacob himself, which he has stated in his evidence.

Dr. Munro said he had prescribed for the deceased in 1893, as Mrs. Carew stated; but he did not prescribe arsenic. He had a strong impression that Mr. Carew then told him he had occasionally taken arsenic to relieve him of pain—perhaps to keep off malaria. Stricture was frequently aggravated by malarial attacks; except in this indirect way arsenic would have no effect upon stricture.

A shopman at Maruya's was called and examined. He said he sold arsenic to a foreigner on October 19th, 20th, and 21st. On the first occasion he supplied one ounce—he believed it was to Mrs. Carew—also a bottle of sugar of lead. He enquired what she wanted the poison for and was told it was for external application. The buyer wrote out what she wanted at the shop; he tore up the paper when the medicines were paid for next day. Witness failed to identify Mrs. Carew as the lady in question, but said he recollected her as having been to the shop. At any rate the words "Mrs. Carew" were on the paper she left on the 19th. On the 20th a "boy" came with a paper asking for more arsenic and Miss Jacobs brought a similar order—except that sugar of lead was added—on the 21st. He admitted that in selling these medicines he had broken the regulations. He had not previously supplied any to Mr. or Mrs. Carew; he had heard the former had said that he was taking enough poison to kill any one else.

Dr. Baelz said Mr. Carew had consulted him about a year ago and he had prescribed for him; there was no arsenic in the prescription, and no sugar of lead.

Dr. Ed. Divers was the next witness called. The Coroner—You were requested by me, as Coroner, to make a chemical examination of the viscera of Mr. Carew. You will please state if you have done so and the result.

Dr. Divers—My examination of the stomach and other internal organs of the deceased is not yet complete, but is sufficiently advanced for the purposes of the inquest, and will be continued by me this week in case any further evidence is required. I have found arsenic, more particularly in the liver. I find it difficult to speak about the lead for fear that what I say may have effect upon the minds of the jury. I will say only that I have met with a substance which promises to be lead. The arsenic which I have found in the organs of the deceased is sufficient to account for the death, because the illness is described by the medical attendant as just such as might be caused or would be caused by such a substance—arsenic. The organs sent to me show that the deceased was a healthy man so far as these organs are concerned. I state, therefore, to this Court that my opinion is that the deceased died from the effects of arsenic, and I come now to the question how that arsenic was received by the deceased. Arsenic is an important medicine as well as a widely known poison. It would be well, therefore, for me first to state a poison dose and a medicinal dose of arsenic. The largest medicinal dose—that is of ordinary medicinal arsenic, white arsenic—is about one-fifteenth of a grain. Much less may be used; but I give that approximately as the largest dose that would be prescribed. The ordinary preparation of arsenic for medical use is "Fowler's Solution of Arsenic." Of this a full dose is eight drops. The poisonous dose of white arsenic—the smallest dose that is fairly certain under favourable conditions—according to the very wide experience that we have of the effects of this poison, is two grains. That is the smallest fatal dose. In making this statement I am only giving the evidence of experience in asserting that a smaller dose could not cause death; but it is my experience that two grains

is sufficient to cause death. Of a solution of arsenic it is difficult to speak from recorded cases, but if we judge from the white arsenic the dose which is the poisonous dose is half an ounce. Were this, however, taken under favourable conditions, somewhat less might be effective. According to what I have said the ratio between the medicinal dose and poisonous dose is roughly 1 to 30 as the smallest. Judging cases we may say that 1 to 60 would be very likely the ratio. Arsenic is used as medicine in various diseases, of which in connection with this case it seems necessary to mention only two. It is used often with very great effect in minute doses in the treatment of neuralgia (particularly pains in the stomach), erysipelas, heart burn, sick headache, and in those cases where the illness seems to be due to malaria—malaria, more especially, of tropical climates—in producing marked fever, but of an obscure character, actually determined frequently by the medical practitioner by the effect of arsenic in giving relief. Persons who suffer from what is popularly called "liver" suffer also from stomach troubles and it therefore will seem natural enough that the deceased may have learnt from a medical practitioner the use of arsenic in allaying such symptoms. These are the suggestions that come before me and I place them before the Court accordingly. The difficulty in supposing this to be the case, unless there is circumstantial evidence, is that if the deceased found relief by treating himself for liver he would not be consulting his medical attendant for this disease. If he consults his medical attendant whenever he suffers from a fit of liver it would seem that he has no such remedy as arsenic with which he relieves himself. Arsenic also proves more or less useful in the treatment of spasmodic diseases, and it is quite possible that it would prove useful in relieving diseases caused by a stricture of the urinary passages, but I know of no medical record of any such use of arsenic, and so it is only a supposition, but if it did happen that arsenic has been thought of by some medical practitioner and found useful in the case of this disease it is highly probable that that fact would have become known, because medical practitioners usually put in medical journals any novel case of treatment. The fact, therefore, that it is not recorded makes one slow to think that the ailments of the deceased will have been treated by arsenic, that is entirely from the specialist, from the medical point of view, apart from any general evidence in the case. The next matter for consideration to me has been, supposing that the deceased took arsenic habitually, can he have done it for the mere pleasure, for, as is well known, there are medicines of the narcotic class which are taken because of their effect upon the imagination and sensations, and it might be the case with arsenic; but unless we include the case of the Styrian peasant, who is said to take arsenic in large quantities to benefit his respiratory powers and for the pleasure of taking it—with that exception I am not aware of any record of arsenic giving any pleasure in the taking. It is therefore on the face of it improbable that arsenic would be taken by a person habitually except as a remedy for relieving pain as in the cases I have mentioned. Whether he was in the habit of taking arsenic or not is important as accounting for the presence of arsenic in the house, but that does not concern my evidence. Another aspect of the case is that such use of arsenic might account for the introduction or reception by the deceased of the arsenic which killed him. Therefore I would point out that arsenic is not a cumulative medicine. It is not a medicine which if you take in small medicinal doses will at last collect in the system and at last produce the effects of a poisonous dose. That is against the experience of those who have examined into the action of this medicine and of the medical practitioner. It is a medicine which is rapidly eliminated from the system, in urine principally. We must therefore turn to the illness itself in order to study how the arsenic was administered. The illness lasted seven or eight days. The symptoms were not so acute at first. As in the case of arsenic poisoning, it was mild. Then they varied, becoming very severe, then less so, and then very severe to the time of death. The duration of life after a poisonous dose has been



taken is usually short—from three or four hours to three or four days at most. Cases are on record of longer periods, but then those cases were such as lasted after the acute action of the poison was over and in which death gradually followed from exhaustion. I therefore have concluded that the poison was received by the deceased in several doses during his illness and not in a single dose at the commencement of it. And now comes the question as to whether the poison was administered by the deceased himself or by another person unknown to him. If administered by anyone else known to him that is the same as if it were administered by himself so far as my examination is concerned. At this point I should state that arsenic is not only widely used as a medicine, but it has been the most widely employed of all poisons. It is much less employed now in England and other parts of Europe in consequence of the Poisons Act, which causes it to be mixed with soot or indigo and thus make it impossible to use it without the knowledge of the person receiving it. It is colourless, odourless, and practically tasteless; only in a concentrated form has it any taste. It is soluble in aqueous fluids and in fluids containing slight medicaments; hence we may have a solution of arsenic which is practically unrecognisable. Fowler's solution is coloured and flavoured. It is given a colouring so that it may not be mistaken for water, but the medicinal doses are so small that the colour and flavour cease to be recognised. Here I may say that the stomach when examined by me was quite fresh. It was opened by me and there was not the slightest odour of volatile poison or of lavender, which serves to give an odour to Fowler's solution. To go back to the question of self-administration or administration by another, the fact of the want of sensible properties has made arsenic the more universally employed and the most convenient to be employed by a person with intent to kill another. Suicidally arsenic has been many times used, but there is such a result produced by an attempt to poison with arsenic that it must be very rare indeed that any one with suicidal intent would administer to himself a second or a third dose, because the effects of arsenic are very depressing upon the mental and bodily faculties, taking away all determination to do anything. Therefore one feels that it would be very unlikely a person would continue to dose himself with arsenic. There is one case on record of a man taking a dose of arsenic and three or four days afterwards taking another with fatal effect, but in that case the first dose was taken on a full stomach and vomiting following, the poison did not take effect. But it is very unlikely that any person suffering severely from arsenic would continue to take it with suicidal intent. As to administering it by misadventure, any one accustomed to use it for medical purposes would hardly give it in poisonous doses because of the difference between the medicinal and poisonous doses. As to the medicinal dose of arsenic being one that can be increased by custom, whether one can become habituated to its use, there are persons who have made their fortunes—fire-eaters and arsenic eaters—who have positively swallowed the arsenic and have got the power of receiving it. Then we know of the Styrian peasants, but I think I am right in saying that medical men find that the dose of arsenic does not require to be increased, but that the ordinary dose requires to be lessened. In ordinary cases we do not meet with the rapid power of becoming accustomed to the medicine which necessitates larger doses. Therefore it is highly improbable that beginning with small doses large doses would come to be required and if they were required that they would not violently as in the case of one unaccustomed to it. Taking into consideration these matters, I have come to the conclusion that the deceased died from the effects of arsenic, that that arsenic has been administered by another person, and that it has been administered to the deceased unknown to himself. This decision is one that I have drawn from the facts which I have stated. The inquest was adjourned for tiffin at this point.

Upon resuming the inquiry at 1.30 p.m. the evidence of Hataishi Shijira, employed in Maruya's drug store, was read over to him, and

he corrected one or two statements, to the effect that on the 19th he knew the order was from Mrs. Carew, because she signed the name of Mrs. Carew on the memorandum. When he asked if it was for external application she said it was. He had heard that Mr. Carew had been in the habit of using poison—not taking it—for some time. They entered the names of medicines sold in the day book, and must have the doctor's prescription when they sold medicines.

Dr. Divers, recalled, was cross-examined by Mr. Lowder as to the properties and effects of arsenic.

Joseph Schedel, chemist, examined by Mr. Litchfield, deposed that he had made up prescriptions for the late Mr. Carew. One, dated in October, was for arsenic, prescribed by Dr. Wheeler on October 11 (4 to 5 drops Fowler's solution after dinner). The prescription was made up, and was repeated twice (by E. M. H. Carew), on the 17th Oct. (together with quinine), and on the 21st Oct. The order was signed by Mrs. Carew. The Fowler's solution was supplied on the dates named. Before October this year, he had never supplied arsenic in any shape or form to deceased or Mrs. Carew.

Rachel Greer, alias Hananye Chiyaki a servant who was in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Carew, in her evidence said she got some medicine from Maruya for Mr. Carew on the 18th or 19th of October. She received the chit from the hands of her master, and she sent a jinriksha man for the medicine.

At ten minutes to five the Coroner asked the jury if they should go on. There were five more witnesses to call, besides any Mrs. Carew might desire to call.

Mr. Lowder—I shall Mrs. Carew, and her examination will take at least three hours.

The Coroner—Then you think, in justice to Mrs. Carew, the inquest cannot be completed to-night?

Mr. Lowder—I think it is impossible. I have an application to make to you, sir, before you rise. It is very important for Mrs. Carew to oblige in the evidence of a person named Annie Luke. She was in Yokohama on the 29th of last month and probably is now. I myself have made every attempt to ascertain the whereabouts of this woman and have failed to do so, and I apply to you now to take such measures as it is in your power to take to ascertain the whereabouts of Annie Luke, and to secure her attendance.

The inquest was resumed on the 4th November.

On Hannah Uno Ichiyski, the amah, said that one evening during Mr. Carew's illness, Mrs. Carew having gone in search of Dr. Wheeler, a woman came to the house. She was tall and dressed in dark clothes, but the light being dim witness could not say whether she was veiled or not. She asked if Mr. Carew was in. Witness said that Mr. Carew was ill and that Mrs. Carew had gone to fetch Dr. Wheeler. She enquired where Mr. Carew's room was. Witness said his room was upstairs, and she then went away without saying anything.

A betto at Mr. Carew's house, Kuroyanagi Junya, testified to having used a white powder like medicine for the horses.

Mrs. Carew was recalled and examined by her counsel.

In answer to a question that I put to you last Saturday you said, "Generally we lived on affectionate terms as husband and wife, but lately we have had unpleasant discussions on a certain point." On what point had you had these discussions with your husband?—On money matters.

You have of your own moneys £500 a year have you not?—I have.

You have had it ever since your marriage?—I have.

That is partly your own money and partly an allowance made by your father?—Yes, £400 my own and £100 allowed me by my father.

And this money has been sent out twice yearly, arriving in the months of June and December?—Yes.

Up to last June in whose name were the bills—the remittances—made out?—In Mr. Carew's name.

Last June a remittance of £250 arrived as usual, didn't it?—I have reason to suppose it arrived.

Prior to last June how had your husband treated these remittances?—What had he done with the proceeds?—He kept the sum at his own account and up till a year and a half ago he would give me money when I required it. But at my suggestion he opened an account for me at the Chartered Bank, and besides giving me a monthly allowance for household expenses he would on receipt of the half yearly remittance from England deposit a sum in my name varying from \$500 to \$800, or more or less—what I asked for. The remainder was understood to be used by him at his own discretion.

That was only about a year and half ago?—No, I mean the arrangement about the bank was a year and a half ago. This went on till last June.

In last June what conversation took place between your husband and yourself with reference to the remittance which should have arrived?—It was in the month of July that I first spoke to him about the matter, and expressed surprise that the money which I knew had been sent from England had not yet arrived. I do not remember his answer at the time, but upon my repeating it some days after he told me the money had come, but that he was then unable to let me have any. I repeatedly then had to ask him to explain why he had such immediate want for that money, but as he could give me no satisfactory answer I was obliged to make other arrangements respecting the way in which the remittances were sent out from home. I thereupon consulted Mr. Dickinson.

He was a friend of the family, was he not?—He was. I consulted him as to the best way in which I could do so.

Your object being to have the control of these remittances in your own hand?—Quite so, and as Mr. Dickinson knew and had always known more about my affairs than most people here he wrote home for me some time during the summer and subsequently advised me to go and tell Mr. Jackson, of the Hongkong Bank, of my wishes and to get him to help me in the matter, which he did.

Was that the only controversy that you ever had with your husband?—Absolutely.

Did it make any difference in your marital relations?—None whatever.

Your husband had no private fortune of his own?—No.

Witness went on to say that her husband having recently expressed a wish to purchase a house, she wrote to her father, who said he would be willing to let her have £2,000 to invest in house property, and upon that a purchase was negotiated with Mr. Blad for \$13,000—the bargain had only been relinquished in consequence of the death of her husband. Her husband had also expressed a wish to give up his position at the Club and go into business, and witness wrote to an uncle of hers, who was also one of her trustees, and asked him whether she could realise some of the money which she had in her own right to enable Mr. Carew to go into business. He replied that he did not think it would be advisable to realise any of her own money, but that there was no harm in telling her that he had left her money in his will, and that if it would be of any service to enable Mr. Carew to go into business, and provided that he (the uncle) approved of the investment, he was willing to advance the money at once. The sum of money was not distinctly stated, but it would be roughly from £8,000 to £10,000. Mr. Carew at once made enquiries and finally decided that he would like to go into a silk firm. The arrangement was practically settled.

Mr. Lowder—You were married?

Witness—In the early part of 1889.

Did your parents approve of the proposed marriage?—(With some emotion) No.

After your marriage did you and your husband live together on terms of affection?—From the time we were married to the time he died.

Witness then gave evidence of arsenic having been prescribed for her husband in the Straits by Dr. Simon, and of his continuing to take it. Do you call to mind the 10th October?—Yes.

What day of the week was it?—Saturday, the day of the Regatta.

It was a very wet afternoon, I believe?—Yes.



Do you remember a visitor coming to your house on that afternoon?—I do.

At what time?—Two o'clock.

You went to the door yourself, did you not?—No, not at first. I was sitting in the dining-room writing, and to a summons at the door I heard the Chinaman saying "Arimasen no have got." Thinking that the China boy was making a mistake I myself went to the door.

Whom did you see there?—There was a lady there who to me was an apparent stranger. When she saw me she came into the hall and said, "Are you Mrs. Carew?" I replied in the affirmative, and she then said she wished to see Mr. Walter Carew. I said I was very sorry he was not at home, but that if she would leave me her name or card and told me the nature of her business I would tell Mr. Carew. She said that was impossible, and that she would see him herself. If she could not that afternoon it must be the following morning. She refused to tell me anything further beyond giving me a card. I at once wrote—

Mr. Lowder—Stop one moment, please. I produce a card marked in writing with the initials M. J. and having in the right-hand corner, as you face it, "A. L. 1888," with two notes of admiration afterwards, and ask you if that is the card?—Yes, that is the card.

Tell me where she produced that card from?—It was a bag. As far as I remember she took out a packet of cards and, opening them, gave me that card.

Will you to the best of your ability describe her appearance before you go any further?—She was slight, tall, but was very heavily veiled, so that I am not in the least prepared to describe her face. The only conversation that took place between us was in the hall. She struck me as being fair rather than dark.

If you were to see her again could you recognize her otherwise than by her dress? Could you recognize her by her face?—I should not like to say that I could.

Have you ever to your own knowledge seen the A. Luke referred to?—No, not to my knowledge.

After this conversation with her you wrote a letter to your husband which, after his death, you discovered amongst his papers?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—I had better read that letter, which I now propose to put in. It is in the handwriting of Mrs. Carew. (To Mrs. Carew): Was that card which you have just put in enclosed in that letter to your husband?—It was.

Mr. Lowder—The letter mentioned is marked "urgent" and addressed—W. H. R. Carew, Esq., No. 5, Yokohama United Club, or the Boathouse. It read as follows:—

Dearest Walter,—A most mysterious lady (?) came here just now and asked to see Mr. Walter Carew. I told her you were not in, when she said she would call again early this evening, about 4.30, as she must see you. She would give me no name nor any reason for her visit. She came about ten minutes ago (2 o'clock) and seemed much distressed at not finding you in. I pro—(here a bit of the letter is torn off) to let you know, and said you would be here—(the letter is again torn here) then. She said this after—(another tear) or to-morrow morning I must see him. I shall go round to Mrs. Walter's about the tennis cakes at any event. I think it is too wet to go down to the boathouse, but may come if it clears. Will you be back to see your "Woman in Black"? If not, what message shall I tell Rachel to give her. Enclosed is her card.—Yours,

EDITH.

Saturday.

Did you go down to the boathouse that afternoon?—Yes.

And there you met Dr. Wheeler?—Yes; and he gave me a prescription.

Did you meet your husband at the boathouse?—Yes.

And did you speak of this woman?—I mentioned before half-a-dozen people of the visit of this mysterious lady, and he was subjected to very much chaff on that occasion.

You chaffed him, I suppose?—Yes; we all did.

Did you ask him if he was going up to keep his appointment at half-past four?—Yes; he told me he received my note and that he had replied to it. I must have missed the messenger on the way. He said he would go up at half-past four. I remained at the boathouse myself for a couple of hours. I was subsequently given to understand that the lady did not keep her appointment.

The following day was Sunday, I believe, and it was customary for the nursery governess and the children to lunch or dine with you at

the middle of the day. Did they do so?—They did, as well as Mr. Porch and my husband. The conversation turned upon the lady who had called the previous day.

Was it a serious conversation?—Quite the reverse.

In fact, you were joking your husband about the mysterious woman in black?—I was under the impression that the lady was more or less of a hoax or a myth, and that she had no business with my husband, as she did not keep her appointment.

I understand that these joking allusions to this mysterious lady went on till Monday, 19th October, when you heard something definite about her from your husband?—Yes.

Witness said that after her husband's death she found among his papers the following letter marked "Private" and addressed "Walter Carew, Esq., No. 5, United Club, Yokohama."—

I must see you. Why have you done nothing since you got my two cards. Or perhaps she never let you get them. I cannot meet her again; she makes me mad when I think of what I might have done for you. I cannot give you any address. I am living wherever I can find shelter; but you can find and help me if you will, as I know you will, for the sake of old times.

ANNIE.

The letter was undated, but the date on the stamp was 13th October. On the 16th or 17th witness received an envelope containing the following letter in her husband's handwriting addressed to Miss Annie Luke, Post Office, Yokohama:—

Miss Annie Luke,  
Post Office,  
Yokohama.

I feel greatly distressed about you, and ever since I got your card last Saturday have been endeavouring to find you. I wish to, and will, help you if I can only find you. Meet me this evening at 5.30 p.m. on the Bund, opposite the Club Hotel.

W.

Wednesday, 14th Oct.

The letter was sent anonymously. She also received the following anonymously:—

beware dare to speak one word of the truth and you shall never leave Japan alive.

On the 1st November she received the following:—

I have done what I can for you. True, I have made you suffer, but I have written to Mr. Hall and to Mr. Lowder. Yokohama will be troubled no more by A. L.

The following letters addressed to Mr. Lowder and the Coroner were also put in evidence:—

Mr. Lowder, I do not know you, probably have never seen you, but I gather from Saturday's papers that you will be acting on behalf of the wife of the man who was to me the world and more than the world. Dead men tell no tales; no, nor dead women either, for I am going to join him. Do you know what waiting means for eight long weary years. I have watched and waited, watched till I knew he would grow tired of her, that silly little fool, and then I came to him. What is the result? We, between us, electrify Japan. I have never professed to be a good woman, but, for the sake of a few lines, I do not see why I should let a silly innocent be condemned for what she knows nothing about, and for what she never will know anything about, and for which, when you get this, no one on this earth could enlighten her. She is a silly fool, otherwise she would not have treated the last two weeks as she has done. By the time you get this I shall be well on my "way" (?) to join him, my twin soul. You may call this what you like, but I think deep down in my heart I write this for the sake of the boy who is so like his father. Let his mother take heed that he enter not into temptation. I shall write to the Coroner.

A. L.

28th October.

Hall, Esquire,  
The Coroner,  
The English Court,  
No. 171,  
Yokohama.

Mr. Hall,—I have finished a letter to Mr. Lowder so cannot begin this to you in quite the same way. Shall I begin it with the truest and wisest saying on this earth "woman is at the bottom of every thing," in this case it is so, for between us we have bamboozled the lot of you 1. the chemist, 2. the doctor, and last but not least that fool his wife. I stop here because my last act on earth shall be a merciful one, and as I am going to join him, my twin soul. I will exonerate that little fool from any share in helping us to meet each other. I have done my work well, and am taking good care to escape the lot of you and the law. My 2 letters will not be posted till Sunday morning when I shall be—?

The world will call me mad. I am, however, sane enough in what I have done and what I am going to do and sane enough to accomplish my end—that as we were divided in life we were not in death. I wonder whether out of all this community there is one who can sympathize with me who goes out to meet her maker.

A. L.

29th October.

The inquest was continued on the 5th November.

Mr. H. V. Dickinson said that years ago, when Mr. Carew was living at Zushi, he told witness that on one occasion when living in the Straits he had nearly killed himself by an accidental overdose of arsenic. On the day of Mr. Carew's funeral witness was going into the Club by the back entrance in Water Street when he noticed a woman listening near the entrance. She was in great distress and had been crying. She was a fairly tall woman, 5 ft. 4 in. or 5 ft. 5 in. and slim. She was more fair than dark.

Mr. M. Kaufmann said—On the evening of Tuesday, 13th October, I was playing a game of billiards with Mr. Carew. I believe that evening I met him at the Club after dinner, and he seemed to me to be in rather good spirits, just as a man would be after having a glass or two too much. We then had a game of billiards, which he was perfectly able to play well enough; and during the game somehow or other, I cannot tell the reason why, he always repeated the French sentence, "Le moment est arrivé ou il faut faire la chose." He repeated that over and over again; I do not know how many times, but I should say twenty or twenty-five times during the two games we played.

The Coroner—That means, gentlemen of the Jury, "The moment has come when it is necessary to do a thing—when the thing must be done."

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—Did you understand that to have reference to the game of billiards he was playing?—Decidedly not.

You did not know to what he was referring?—I did not. I thought it was simply showing a kind of tipsiness.

Mr. Lowder: I would call your Honour's attention to this fact, that this phrase was made use of on Tuesday, the 13th, when the supposition is that the deceased received the first letter which is signed "Annie." That is the reason why I have introduced this evidence. (To witness): Do you recollect some time ago meeting Mr. Carew or being at the same time with Mr. Carew in the urinal of the Club when he appeared to be suffering pain?—Yes.

Did he at that time make any remark to you about arsenic poison?—He mentioned to me—I cannot exactly repeat his words because it was some time ago—that he was in the habit of taking more arsenic than an ordinary man could stand or something to that effect. He may have said "the average man," but it was something of that kind.

Mr. Porch, brother of Mrs. Carew, was recalled and spoke to hearing a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Carew in their bedroom on the 20th October. Mr. Carew asked Mrs. Carew if she had had a visitor. Mrs. Carew said "Yes. Guess who it is." Mr. Carew said he could not guess, and Mrs. Carew told him it was Annie Luke. She also added that she knew where she was living and that she would do her best to help her. I never heard Mr. Carew ever refer to Annie Luke again.

Kobayashi Beika said that about a year ago he was tiffing at the Club and Mr. Carew happened to be sitting at the same table. How the conversation drifted into that channel he did not know, but they began to speak about taking medicines; and among other things witness told Mr. Carew that he had had medicine for what was called "bucking you up," containing strychnine. Mr. Carew then said, "Oh! that's nothing. I take enough poison to kill six men. I am obliged to do so." Then the conversation drifted away.

The inquest was continued on the 8th November.

Edward Owen, of the P. & O. Co., said that on the 18th October the deceased came to his office and asked whether a lady, of whom he gave a description, had been at the office that day. Witness said no such lady had been there. Deceased said the lady had been to the house and seen Mrs. Carew; he was greatly mystified as to who this person could be, and told witness he thought it was possibly the lady to whom he had been engaged in England. Witness did not remember a passage having been booked by any one resembling the person Mr. Carew talked about.

George Kircher said he received instructions from the Coroner on the 3rd November to make



all possible diligent enquiries for a person of the name of Annie Luke. He had done so, but had found no trace of her. He had not heard of her being in Yokohama or of any person having seen her.

The Coroner in his summing up to the jury said—

You will remember that at the close of the first day's proceedings the case stood somewhat thus. Three medical men had been examined in the forenoon at the Naval Hospital—Dr. Wheeler and the two Naval doctors who conducted the post-mortem examination. The result of the evidence of these three medical men was to make it clear that the deceased did not die from natural causes, and that in order to find out from what cause he did die it was essential that an expert chemical examination should be made of his internal organs, his viscera, which you accordingly ordered and which was put into the hands of Dr. Divers. In the afternoon of that day three witnesses were examined—Miss Jacobs, Mr. Porch, and Mrs. Carew herself. The evidence of the afternoon showed that medicine—arsenic—had been procured at Maruya's by Mrs. Carew's orders. The testimony of Miss Jacobs upon that point was clear and explicit and unshaken by such slight cross-examination as she was exposed to. Her testimony was that of an unwilling but truthful witness, and upon every material point her evidence remains unshaken. The evidence showed that poison had been procured from Maruya's; that during the week or eight days of Mr. Carew's illness his wife had been in sole charge of his nursing—his nurse by day and by night, and that by her own admission, although she was aware that the deceased was taking arsenic, she had never considered it important enough to inform his medical attendant of the fact. Gentlemen, you will observe the gravity of that admission supposing it to be afterwards proven that death did result from arsenic. We come now to the second day of the inquest, when other evidence was given, namely, the keystone of the whole case—Dr. Divers' evidence. It is hardly necessary for me to read over the clear and explicit and forcible terms in which Dr. Divers showed to your satisfaction—must have convinced you—that death resulted from arsenical poisoning. That simplified your duty very much, because it reduces the issue practically to one point, namely, who administered the arsenic. Now there are two possible suppositions at least—one that the deceased administered the arsenic to himself; the other that it was administered or given to him by someone else. If he himself took the fatal dose he must have done so either intentionally or unintentionally—if in the first case it would be a clear case of suicide; if unintentionally it would be a case of death by misadventure. For the supposition that he deliberately committed suicide by taking arsenic there is hardly a tittle or jot of evidence. The supposition, I think, may be safely dismissed. The explanation which Mrs. Carew's evidence, given on the first day, was calculated to suggest, was that the deceased, being in the habit of taking arsenic, of medicinally dosing himself with arsenic, and having in spite of her remonstrances insisted on being supplied with it, and she having found the bottle which she had given to him sealed in paper—the inference was that he had overdosed himself and had died from the overdose. With regard to that Dr. Divers gave some very clear and convincing evidence. From the state of the viscera and the scientific conclusions he drew, he considered it decidedly improbable that the deceased had himself administered the arsenic from which he died. Arsenic, he showed, was not a cumulative medicine—that is, it is not a medicine which if taken in small medicinal doses collects in the system and at last produces the effects of a poisonous dose; it is a medicine which is rapidly eliminated from the system. The evidence of the viscera indicated clearly to Dr. Divers that not one dose but a repetition of doses had been given to deceased. Then against the supposition that the deceased overdosed himself was the fact of the great difference between a medicinal and fatal dose of arsenic—a proportion of 1 to 30. That is, a man accustomed to take arsenic medicinally would have to give himself a dose thirty times the medicinal dose to produce death. There was

an attempt to shake Dr. Divers' evidence by cross-examination on that point with regard to the tolerance of arsenic by persons habituated to the use of it, but it seemed to me that it was quite unshaken on that point. He laid it down that the idea of a two grain dose having been taken by a western stomach and tolerated was unknown. The case of the Styrian peasant was exceptional; and the evidence seems to negative the supposition that the deceased administered the arsenic to himself either intentionally or unintentionally. Then if he did not administer it himself some other hand must have given him the poison. Who can that be? Latterly and inevitably suspicion will fall upon the nurse, upon his wife Mrs. Carew, who was in sole charge of his nursing with hardly any assistance except sending up occasionally a drink of milk or beef tea by one of the servants. If it was not Mrs. Carew, it may have been some one outside, and that introduces the mention of Annie Luke. The case which the able counsel for Mrs. Carew has been endeavouring to make out I take to be this, that on or about the 10th October last a woman named Annie Luke, with whom Mr. Carew had previous relations in England or elsewhere, came to Yokohama, and during the course of Mr. Carew's illness, in an interval in which Mrs. Carew was not at the bedside of her husband, found entrance to the deceased and administered the poison. If that is not the implication I fail to see what the object of all this evidence as to Annie Luke can be. Now, gentlemen, Annie Luke has been seen, according to the testimony of Mrs. Carew, on the day of the regatta on the 10th of October. Mrs. Carew swears that a woman dressed in black and wearing a veil called, desiring to see Mr. Carew, that finding he was not at home she made an appointment for 4.30 that afternoon, and stated that if she not come then she would come next morning. She did not keep that appointment. That is the sole clear statement as to the appearance in the flesh of Annie Luke. No doubt the amah testified that on one occasion during Mrs. Carew's absence from her husband's bedside a woman called and enquired after Mr. Carew and asked where his bedroom was. She could give no particulars as it was dark. That may have been Annie Luke or it may have been a neighbour coming kindly to enquire. But what is clear is that Mrs. Carew mentioned a woman in black on the 10th. This woman comes, if not in appearance into hearing, on the 10th, and she disappears, as mysteriously as she appeared, on the 29th, after writing a couple of letters—one to Mr. Lowder and one to myself. The most diligent search to find any evidence of her corporal presence, where she has stayed or of her whereabouts during her twenty days' stay in Yokohama has been ineffectual. Gentlemen, I take upon myself the responsibility of saying that in considering your verdict you need not complicate your minds much as to the share which such a person as Annie Luke may have taken to the tragedy. It remains then for you to consider the evidence of Mrs. Carew herself. She admits that on 20th—after at first denying it—she sent an order to Maruya's for a bed-pan and a bottle of Fowler's solution. She also does not deny the fact, testified by Miss Jacobs, that on the 21st she procured another ounce bottle from Maruya's. Her own handwriting is in evidence to show you that on the 17th and 21st she likewise procured half-ounce bottles from Schedel, of the Normal Dispensary. In her first evidence she admits having given the arsenic to her husband sealed up in paper. She denies, of course, ever having administered arsenic to him as a medicine during his illness. It will be for you to consider the probabilities of the case. In coming to a conclusion as to the cause of Mr. Carew's death, as to how it was he was poisoned by arsenic, you will consider these various theories—the theory of suicide, intentional or by misadventure, and the theory of homicide by Annie Luke or by Mrs. Carew. It will be your duty, gentlemen—I lay it down as a simple canon of sound reasoning, upon this as upon other subjects—to choose the hypothesis to form that conclusion which at the same time is the simplest of all and which fully accounts for all known facts of the case. The salient facts of the case I may recall briefly, in

applying that canon of reasoning. Mr. and Mrs. Carew were married some time in 1880—seven years ago. They lived on happy terms of conjugal affection till quite recently, when by Mrs. Carew's confession unpleasant discussions arose on a certain point. That point was money matters. In July last—but I had better perhaps read Mrs. Carew's evidence as supplying or assuming to supply what Mr. Lowder, her counsel, considered was wanting, namely, an explicable motive. The evidence on this point was as follows—

"In last June what conversation took place between your husband and yourself with reference to the remittance which should have arrived? It was in the month of July that I first spoke to him about the matter and expressed surprise that the money which I knew had been sent from England had not yet arrived. I do not remember his answer at the time, but upon my repeating in some days after he told me the money had come, but that he was then unable to let me have any. I repeatedly then had to ask him to explain why he had such immediate want for that money, but as he could give me no satisfactory answer I was obliged to make other arrangements respecting the way in which the remittances were sent out from home. I thereupon consulted Mr. Dickinson.

The unpleasant discussion arose in July last. The 10th of last October was Regatta day, a very inclement rainy day, as some may remember. On that day some contemporaneous facts make their appearance in the story. One is the mentioning by Mrs. Carew of the boat-house to her husband, in the presence of other people, of a certain mysterious lady in black who was afterwards fully particularised as Annie Luke. The second important fact on that day was the obtaining by Mrs. Carew from Dr. Wheeler of an order for arsenic for her own malarial fever. On the 11th October, Mrs. Carew procures from the Normal Dispensary, on that prescription of Dr. Wheeler's, a half-ounce bottle of arsenic. On the 15th of October, four days afterwards, Mr. Carew is confined to his house, not to leave it again except after a week's interval, to die. On the 17th, two days afterwards, Mrs. Carew procures a second half-ounce bottle of arsenic from the Normal Dispensary. On the 19th Mr. Carew's illness increases in gravity, the symptoms increase in seriousness. On the 19th a bottle is procured from Maruya's for Mrs. Carew by a person whom Maruya's shopman, Hayashi Shichihiro, could not distinctly identify as Mrs. Carew, but whom he believed to be Mrs. Carew, whom he believed was probably Mrs. Carew, and who signed the name "Mrs. Carew"; and the same person called on the 20th and paid for the medicines and obtained the writing on which she had obtained them on the 19th. On the 20th, the day following, another ounce bottle of arsenic is procured on Mrs. Carew's written order by a messenger, a written order which you have yourselves seen. On the 21st, the day preceding Mr. Carew's death, a third ounce bottle of arsenic is procured from Maruya's by Mrs. Carew's written orders, by Mrs. Carew's own messenger, Miss Jacobs, and likewise on that day preceding his death a third half-ounce bottle is procured from the Normal Dispensary. On the following day, at five o'clock Mr. Carew died. Those are the main facts upon which you are to draw your own intelligent inferences in order to bring in your verdict. If you reject the supposition of suicide or death by misadventure, if you reject the story of Annie Luke as largely imaginary, suppositional, impalpable, intangible, and unverifiable, you are necessarily driven to the conclusion that arsenic must in some way have been administered by Mrs. Carew. If you come to the conclusion—if the evidence seems to point—that Mrs. Carew's hand was the hand that administered the poison you are bound by your duty and your oath to find out and determine in your own minds whether it was administered with the intent to kill. That is to say, your verdict must either be manslaughter—that is to say, culpable negligence—or it must be wilful murder. On the side of negligence there are these considerations to be taken into account—Mr. Carew had, I believe, undoubtedly taken arsenic medicinally. That was explicitly testified to by Mrs. Carew herself, who said it was prescribed by a doctor in the Straits Settlements,



so that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Carew were unacquainted with the previous medicinal use of arsenic. In support of the statement that he had previously medicinally taken arsenic we have the testimony of Mr. Dickinson, who declares that some years ago, while at Zushi Mr. Carew told him that some years previously in the Straits Settlements he had nearly killed himself by an overdose of arsenic. Then there is also the statement of Dr. Munro that the impression was made on his mind that Mr. Carew on some occasion told him that he took arsenic. If you think that this previous administration or previous taking of arsenic by Mr. Carew was sufficient to relieve Mrs. Carew of a too vigilant attendance at her husband's bedside, you may come to the conclusion that there was an absence of intent to kill. But while I present these two considerations of the favourable side of the case, it is also my duty to put to you the facts that seem to point in an opposite direction, the facts that seem to point to intention on the part of Mrs. Carew. These are first of all the nature of the poison employed. Arsenic, as Dr. Divers told us, is colourless, tasteless, odourless, and very hard to detect by the person to whom it is administered. It is a poison that is and has been frequently chosen for the purpose of poisoning persons. Another fact that seems to indicate intention is the frequency with which the doses of arsenic were procured—no less than six separate times between the 11th and 21st. The third indication that seems to imply intention on the part of whoever administered the arsenic is the presence of sugar of lead in the intestines of the deceased. It has not even been suggested that the deceased ever administered sugar of lead to himself and Dr. Divers has explained to you that the fact of sugar of lead having been administered, concurrently with arsenic, would be to stop the hemorrhage, the bleeding of the intestines, which arsenic tends to produce. There is a fourth indication. That is the fact of Mrs. Carew's reticence—silence, her complete silence—on the subject of arsenic to the deceased's medical attendant during those days of his illness and suffering. Gentlemen of the jury, you will now consider your verdict.

#### THE VERDICT.

After retiring for one hour and twenty-five minutes the jury returned to the court-room with the following verdict:—

"We find that Walter Raymond Howell Carew died on the 22nd October, 1896, at the Royal Naval Hospital, from the effects of arsenic, but by whom the poison was administered there is no direct evidence to show."

The Coroner—The verdict, gentlemen of the jury, is an open verdict.

#### MRS. CAREW ARRESTED.

[Special Telegram to the N. C. Daily News.]  
Kobe, 11th November.

Mrs. Carew was arrested this morning at Yokohama and charged with the murder of her husband, who died on the 22nd of October. She was remanded until to-morrow morning, Messrs. Hutchison and Robison giving bail for her appearance.

#### FIGHTING IN NORTH BORNEO.

##### ATTACK ON MAT SALEH'S STRONGHOLD.

We learn, from a private letter to a resident of Singapore, that on the 23rd Sept. (an auspicious date) three North Borneo officials, Messrs. Flint, Dunlop, and Little, with their police force, attacked the fort erected by Mat Saleh, the notorious brigand, outlaw, and murderer, and compelled him and his followers to take to flight. The attacking party found this work a tough nut to crack. On one side was the river and round the other faces of the stockade was a ditch. The ground all round was covered with that well-known and dangerous form of obstacle known to Malays as "ranjan," these being sharp slender spikes of bamboo stuck in the ground at an angle. In spite of all caution in the advance four men were wounded by these. At the angles of the stockade were four watch-towers with thick walls and loopholed for rifle fire. In the middle stood a long barrack to accommodate the garrison. On the night following the attack, finding it too hot to stay, Mat Saleh and his

people went off pellmell, leaving several dead unburied. They are now in full flight across country and fifty Dyak scouts are after them to locate their next stronghold or bring them to bay, when they can be eventually dealt with by the main body. The captured stockade was burnt. Mat Saleh lived on the superstitions of the natives and every one of his vain boasts has been destroyed without the loss of a single man to the Government—since the expeditionary party came on the scene and adopted active measures.—*Singapore Free Press.*

#### PATENTS IN JAPAN.

The question of foreign inventions copied with immunity in Japan is most important, both to the Japanese and to the whole civilised world of industry and invention. As long as a community where labour is cheap can help itself to the products of the ablest genius in other countries, the position is one of gross injustice. Europe and America pay higher wages, and the result is that on the one hand pecuniary reasons greatly stimulate the study of labour-saving devices, while on the other hand the workers themselves live on a better scale, and are thereby more fertile in the field of ingenuity, through numerous subsidiary reasons. Hitherto Japan has been adding hugely to her industrial resources, and has gained great credit for so doing; but really it is nothing but piracy. Europe and America have had the brains to invent thousands of wonderful things; Japan has appropriated the products of foreign brains, and used the inventions for the purpose of undercutting foreign manufacturers, and now when it is proposed to protect patents from piracy the Japanese cry out unanimously against it, and try to nullify the protective measures. It is not creditable to the brains of Japan; the Japanese are a clever race, clever enough to produce inventions of their own, and so they ought not to be afraid of being on the same footing as other countries. But they are afraid; they do not wish to be like other countries; they do not wish to give justice to an inventor. They are straining every nerve to prevent the German treaty being so interpreted as to suppress existing piracies; they wish to limit it to the protection of future inventions. It is an important difference. The *Kokumin* in a long article says there has been much discussion between the Japanese and German Governments over this point, and that it is expected the Japanese interpretation will prevail. It is also to be noted that the goods affected are of two distinct types; plain imitations, sold as imitations, and those which are palmed off as the genuine foreign product. The one is a mere violation of patent, the other is a violation of patent and trade-mark as well. And the imitations are not only in goods sold to the public, but also in appliances and processes employed in the manufacture of goods. The *Kokumin* argues that what it calls "downright forgeries" can legitimately be changed into permissible imitations by merely altering some detail of external appearance so as not to be a violation of trade-mark. In any case, it is predicted (and we think with reason) that there will be very considerable friction when the Treaty comes into force, for there will certainly be numerous cases near the border-line between right and wrong. The *Kokumin* gives a list of the principal articles—innumerable brands of beer, wines, and spirits, the condensed milk of the Eagle, Lion, and other brands, aniline dyes of the Hare and Dog brands, metal goods of various brands, glass ware, and medicines, which have been freely forged, that is to say, palmed off not as Japanese but as foreign products, with fraudulent trade-marks. The *Kokumin* also makes several unfair statements as to Germans and their schemes in the East, and some glowing eulogies of Japan as a coming country, and concludes that the Japanese Government ought to carefully watch foreigners' actions under the new treaty. The *Jiji* also urges that foreign inventions already imitated in Japan before the enforcement of the new treaty should not be interfered with, and that the Japanese should make haste to imitate everything that has not yet been imitated, so as to secure as much liberty as possible for their industrial piracies.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

#### HONGKONG.

##### BY EX-OFFICIAL.

Hongkong is one of the most picturesque spots on the face of the globe, whether the hill be viewed from the harbour or the harbour from the hill. There are seldom fewer than twenty large ocean-going steamers in port, not to mention men-of-war, local steamers, innumerable sailing craft, junks, steam-launches, and inhabited sampans. As a world port it stands well in the front rank, along with Liverpool, New York, Hamburg, Constantinople, and Singapore; but of course the greater part of its tonnage is merely in transitory passage between Singapore, Shanghai, and Japan. Mr. Chamberlain has recently taken a wise decision in closing once for all the interminable discussion about local representation. As with the supposed intolerable grievances of the Randt, and the imaginary dangers of the Johannesburg women and children, so with local dissatisfaction in Hongkong, there is a vast amount of claptrap and private axe-grinding and very often all about nothing. The life and soul of Hongkong are the industrious Chinamen, who revel there in a delicious sense of freedom, far away from lekin barriers, customs meddlings, mandarin extortion, robber bands, and all such ills inseparable from their own odoriferous land. The function of Englishmen in the colony is very much that of Englishmen in India; simply to hold the reins, put on the break or flick the whip occasionally, and let the animals go.

"High life" at Hongkong may be defined as the club, and "society" may be said to consist of the club and its wives. The club consists of say a hundred merchants and brokers, a few bankers, the navy and army men (a mere handful), a small group of Government officials, globetrotters, consuls and merchants from outlandish ports who have come up for an airing, a few select skippers who can keep their *k's* fairly straight; and that is all.

In no place in the world is the "government" less obtrusive. Every body does what he "darn pleases," subject to the solemn control of the Sikh policeman in the streets, who, *pace* Lord Wolseley, is as faithful, brave, and competent as any John Bull of that walk in life, besides being much more docile and sober. The Governor sits like a cherub aloft on his hill to watch o'er the fate of poor Jack, and of late years the General, Admiral,—in fact all the leading officials and merchants, have each procured for themselves bungalows on the same hill, a similar hill, or part of a hill, from which they can comfortably survey the seething life below. No Chinaman cares twopence about "representation" in principle. Such men as Ho Kai can hardly be styled genuine natives. Every Chinaman has his own axe to grind, of course, like every European or American, and he is only too willing to join in any political howl that may be going if he sees his way thereby to turn an extra honest penny. But Governor John Pope Hennessy ran the Chinaman for all he was worth half a generation ago, and the Chinese local political windbag may now be regarded as pricked once for all. A good, honest, unobtrusive, silent, inexorable, but veiled, despotism is what is wanted for Hongkong; yet at the same time the leading members of the ruling race, in which I include representative Americans, Germans, etc.—should have their say and be respectfully listened to. Officialdom should avoid giving offence and endeavour to eschew the slightest approval to those overbearing and hectoring airs which we all know so well in French and German officials. Grievances, even if imaginary, should not be pooh-poohed off-hand, but quietly listened to, deferentially considered, and if at all founded upon ascertainable fact, promptly remedied. Even if the alleged grievances are imaginary, or mere clap-trap, the pigeon-holing should be done in secret; answers which will hold water without leakage should be given; religious or other prejudices should not be trampled upon, and all cock-a-whoopness, superciliousness, and crowing should be carefully avoided. To a great extent this admirable policy has indeed been already carried out, at least under the last few governors; but every now and then some local Hampden displays volcanic restlessness and undesirable activity; some official says or does a hasty or foolish



thing; interminable correspondence with the Secretary of State is the result, and all goes on as before. The fact is, in Hongkong, as elsewhere, local residents are inclined to overestimate the importance of their petty affairs; the "new flush system" in the gaol, or a suspicious visitor at the forts, is apt to assume proportions which in the colonial mind entirely overshadow the decadence of Turkey, the claims of Venezuela, the discovery of the North Pole, or the innumerable other matters of first-class interest which more urgently engage the imperial attention. When all is said and done, Hongkong is going on splendidly, and can well afford to pay all that is asked of her. Out of 290,000,000 taels in "trade movement" with China for 1894 her share was 133,000,000 and her revenue is now well over 2,000,000 dollars. What is wanted is rather the prompt re-enactment of the "Contagious Diseases Act" than more "unofficial representation" in the Council and a hearing in "imperial affairs." A genuine grievance has just as good a chance with the Governor if temperately mentioned in conversation over a glass of whisky, or if quietly communicated to the Press and supported by club opinion, as it would be if trotted out in bellicose style by an aggressive unofficial member before the Council. In the particular case of the present able and industrious Colonial Secretary, it seems rather hard that a new rule should have postponed his chances of acting as Governor in favour of the General. But whenever a serious riot or an impudent mandarin aggression takes place it is always the General who must come to the fore, and most certainly it is the right thing to give the General a prominent place on both the Council Boards, so as to keep him in unbroken touch with current affairs. Hongkong never had a better Governor than General Barker and it is a very pregnant question whether, in view of recent political developments in the East the Governor should not always be an Admiral or a General. Prompt, silent action is required in these times, with as little talking as possible; if any one wishes to express his views, let him narrow them down on paper. This wastes no time. There is too much talking already in the House of Commons, in proportion to the work done, without extending the system of interpellations and questionings to each of our colonies. As to the Maritime Customs surveillance, which was at one time prophesied to work so much mischief, the tact of Sir Robert Hart has managed so well that there has never been any serious friction with his commissioners, who, though supposed to reside at Kowloon, are in reality amongst the most influential residents of Hongkong. No two places in the world have grown from such insignificant beginnings to such great results and in so short a time as Singapore and Hongkong. Both are mere ports of call, or central depots for subsequent distribution. Neither owes its prosperity to the wisdom of local parliaments. In each case promptitude in action, absence of customs fuss, and complete political subordination of the native population has achieved these great results, and it is to be hoped that the parochial debate style of dealing with local affairs will never be allowed to nullify the effect of past achievements.

[A brief historical sketch is then given and we are told that in 1847 "the Parliamentary Committee succeeded in finding out what Hongkong really wanted, and came to the conclusion, amongst other things, that a share in the administration of the ordinary and local affairs of the island should be given by some system of municipal government to the British residents."]

When the handful of British residents there reflect upon the amount of poverty at home, and the enormous number of "imperial" taxpayers who have the greatest difficulty in keeping body and soul together by incessant labour, they ought to reflect how much more comfortable their own circumstances are, how little of the local revenue really comes from their own pockets, and what a small *locus standi* they have for demanding a share in the "imperial" councils. People at home admire them and will always be proud of them so long as they put a shoulder to the wheel, pay their

share manfully, and help the old country along. —*Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

### FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Taipeifu, 4th November.

That the Japanese cannot hope to live in close quarters with Chinese filth and escape unscathed is evidenced by the alarming outbreak of bubonic plague in North Formosa.

On the 28th of last month in Taipeifu city three Japanese post carriers were found suffering with what resembled the plague. This led to a careful search by the police throughout the surrounding district, which brought forth ten more cases. But two of that number were Chinese. The next day fifteen new cases were discovered. The third and fourth day brought the number up to thirty-six cases and at present the total is more than seventy. About one-third of the number afflicted die. The city Government at once took the matter in hand and placed ten thousand dollars at the disposal of the Sanitary section, and also requested that the general Government further aid by providing at least thirty thousand dollars more that most thorough steps may be taken to stamp out the pest and prevent its spreading. Provisional headquarters for the inspection of plague was established in the sanitary bureau of the police department of Taipeh prefecture, with branches in Taipeifu, Twatutia, and Banka.

By order of the Prefect B. Hashiguchi, inspecting stations were established at Kelung, Shinchiku (Teckham), and Tamsui, that examination of travellers by railway, carriages, or ships might be conducted.

On examination of the blood of several afflicted the plague bacillus was found. Doctor H. Sugita made the first microscopic examination and was convinced that the disease was the true bubonic plague.

The majority of cases have been confined to the inside city and the Chinese city along the river called Banka. Only two cases have been found in Twatutia, where the foreigners live. The Japanese have an army of labourers at work and lime and carbolic acid are the order of the day. It is reported this evening that the new cases are growing fewer, and it is thought that before the end of the week the pest will be under control.

General Baron Nogi, the new Governor-General to Formosa, is expected here about the eight of this month.

Dr. Mertz, German Consul, is again established in the Consular offices after a trip of several months home.

JAMES W. DAVIDSON.

### CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

The Magistrates of Namhoi and Punu each granted a medal to the local police the other day for having distinguished themselves in capturing three notorious robbers who killed a policeman. The robbers have been beheaded.

A merchant has sent in an application to the Governor asking to be allowed to farm out the lekin levied on oxen imported or exported. He is willing to pay to the Government a sum of six thousand dollars per annum. The Governor sent him a letter in reply saying that as oxen are used to plough fields no lekin should be levied on such animals.

The leader of the late rebellion in Cheang-lok district was captured by the Magistrate of Ping-sui and a band of soldiers last month. His head was taken off immediately after his arrest and exposed in the thoroughfare.

The Governor will go on the 15th instant to Po-lo to worship the gods there. It is a rule for the Governor to go there twice every year to chin-chin the joss.

Since the late Governor Ma Pi-in strictly prohibited the opening of Fantan gambling houses no such establishments have been openly in existence, but some gamblers, backed by the malicious San-sz, open them inside large houses into which neither the soldiers nor the police dare enter without a written warrant. Now the soldiers and the police have been empowered by the Governor to enter such places and arrest the offenders.

Li U-chai, a fellow robber of Chang Wan, who was shot dead by the soldiers, has already reported; has now gathered together a number of robbers in Fa-un district and says he must kill all the soldiers who fatally shot his comrade.

### MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

12th November.

The transport *Africa* is going to take to Mozambique from this colony some forty workmen, mostly carpenters and masons. I hear that some of these men have been engaged through the Portuguese Consul in Hongkong. The pay offered is very good, \$36 or \$40 per month, with free quarters, no Sunday work, and other holidays. If the men are well treated on their arrival no doubt many more will be anxious to follow them, not only Chinese but Macaoese also, provided free passages are offered. By encouraging immigration from Macao, the colonisation of Mozambique might be materially promoted.

I must again say a few words about the military police service here, which is indeed disgraceful. Only ten or twelve men are sent out on patrol every day and it is seldom that one sees a policeman in the streets. It would seem, indeed, as if only the streets in which the gambling houses are situated are entitled to patrols. Some of the high officials also have patrols near their doors or even have a policeman stationed in their houses, but the general public, who are taxed for the maintenance of the force, receive almost no protection and are exposed to robbery or murder while traversing the streets, while at night, during the hours of rest, little is done for the prevention of disturbing noises. One result of the absence of police protection is that the Government telephone wires are almost constantly under repair owing to the theft of the wires.

Another subject that calls for attention is the treatment of the prisoners in the gaols here. They are allowed to pass their time in idleness and enjoy better food than many honest people. The annual expenditure on the Monte Fort is \$1,600 and on the other public gaols \$2,700, making altogether \$4,300. In the former there are about thirty prisoners and in the latter 90, so that this gives on an average about \$2.50 or \$3 monthly for each prisoner for his food. Many people have less than half this sum to spend on their food, and have to be content with pork or something of the kind say half-a-dozen times a month, whereas the convicts get it twice or thrice a week certain. The result is that many men, as soon as they come out of gaol, commit some crime in order to get back. It would be a good thing to employ the prisoners on public works and make some use of them. It is true this has been tried before and given up, because it was found that gaol labour was inefficient, but that was because the discipline was lax.

### HONGKONG.

The West Yorkshire Regiment, which relieves the Rifle Brigade on this station, arrived on Monday from Gibraltar and at once went into barracks. His Excellency the Governor opened the Po Leung Kok Society's new Home on Friday. At the Police Court the captain of the *Chingtu* was fined for imprisoning eight Japanese on the steamer, and the inquest on the schoolboy who attended the Diocesan School was resumed but not concluded.

There were 2,254 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 183 were Europeans.

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 31.1, and for the Chinese community 19.6.

Official information has been received that the Netherlands Indian Government has removed the quarantine imposed on vessels arriving from Hongkong and China.

The following telegram has been received by the Singapore Secretary of the Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited: "Crushing finished, 2,350 tons stone realized 1,912 ozs smelted gold."

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. O. Beurmann has been recognised as in charge of the Danish Consulate in Hongkong during the temporary absence of Mr. J. Kramer, Consul for Denmark.



There was a quarrel in a house at West Point on 10th November and one of the participants in the row was either thrown or fell downstairs. He sustained injuries which necessitated his removal to the hospital.

We notice from the *Gazette* that tenders are invited for the construction of a road from Victoria Gap to Mount Kellett Road, from which it would appear that that very necessary work is at last to be proceeded with.

Dr. Hill of the Pakhoi Hospital, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of \$150 towards the expenses of the General and the Leper Hospitals, being half of the Cathedral Offerings on Sunday, 18th October, 1896.

Two workmen at the Aberdeen Dock were charged by Inspector Duncan at the Police Court on the 12th November with stealing \$55 worth of copper from a German ship. The prisoners were sent to gaol for four months with hard labour.

A piece of Crown land to the south of Shaukiwan Road, containing 37,500 square feet, was sold by auction on Monday afternoon. The annual rental is \$263 and the upset price was \$3,750. The lot was knocked down to Mr. C. Holdsworth for \$5,250.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Governor, with the consent of H.E. the Major-General Commanding, has been pleased to appoint Dr. John Worrell Carrington, C.M.G., to be Major and Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Detective U Po, who distinguished himself by capturing Lai Mit, the murderer, at Namtau, was on the 12th November presented with a medal by the Captain Superintendent of Police in recognition of his services. In addition the detective will have an extra \$5 a month.

The Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong notify the adoption of the following rates for buildings and contents of all godowns of European occupation and construction:—Specific, one godown only, building  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., contents  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; floating, one range of godowns, contents  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

A gharry driver has been arrested and charged with recklessly driving and injuring a little girl. He was driving along the Praya on Monday when the pony knocked the child down and she broke her thigh bone. The driver was locked up, the suggestion being that his carelessness caused the accident, and on Tuesday he was taken before the Magistrate and remanded.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Yeong Nai On	\$20.00
On account of "Hospital Sunday":	
To Teai (L. M. S. Chinese)	
Church (additional)	6.10

Hon. Commander Hastings was flitting from Kowloon side to the Peak on Saturday and one of the coolies engaged to move the furniture unlawfully moved a watch belonging to his Worship's amah. The thief was caught soon after the watch was missed and on the 16th November he was taken before his ex-employer at the Police Court and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. W. Machell heard strange footsteps in his house at Kowloon and on going out of his room to investigate matters he saw a coolie at the top of the stairs. The visitor was a sneak thief. He told three different stories to Mr. Machell and at the Police Court on the 16th November he tried to make the best of two different stories he told to the Magistrate. Hon. Commander Hastings pointed out this weakness to him, warned him to stick to one lie, and sent him to gaol for forty-two days with hard labour.

We have received the first number of *Odds and Ends*, an illustrated journal published every other month, by Mr. J. P. Braga, Zetland Street. The contents include articles on "The Tungwa Hospital," "Books printed in Hongkong: 88-96," "Chai Mei," "Hongkong: Chronology of Memorable Events," "Taiping-shan," a story by Justice McCarthy, and a review of "Made in Germany." The local articles are illustrated with excellent reproductions from photographs. We congratulate the publisher of *Odds and Ends* on the appearance and contents of the first number and wish the magazine a long life.

An Indian who impersonated an excise officer was on the 13th November fined \$100 by the Magistrate. He was given a ticket by an officer who went on leave for two months and he took a man to the Central Police Station. Inspector Baker refused to take the charge and he then found that the Indian was not the person mentioned in the ticket and the self-elected excise man was himself put into the cells.

The meeting of the Ararat Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners was held on the 10th Nov., when Bro. G. P. Jordan was installed as W.C.N. for the ensuing year. The installation ceremony was performed by P.W.C.N. Hastings, assisted by P.W.C.N. Bryant. W.C.N. Jordan then invested his officers as follows:—J., Bro. P. R. Simmonds; S., Bro. T. Spafford; Treasurer, Bro. J. R. Grimble; Scribe, Bro. S. Hanisch; S.D., Bro. F. Howell; J.D., Bro. J. Lohead; D.C., Bro. W. Farmer; Guardian, Bro. T. Dymond; Warder, Bro. J. Maxwell.

Lam Yui, shopkeeper, 15, Victoria Street, was charged at the Magistracy on the 10th November with selling intoxicating liquors without a licence. He is Inspector Duncan's comrade and on the 7th inst. the inspector ordered a bottle of whiskey from him. The whiskey was sent and 70 cents was charged. The next day a raid was made on defendant's shop and several bottles of beer and stout were seized as well as a few bottles half full of whiskey. He had evidently been carrying on an extensive trade in liquors without a licence. A fine of \$50 was imposed and the liquor was order to be confiscated.

The fête which was held on Tuesday evening in aid of the poor in charge of the local branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was a very marked success. The ground in front of the Roman Catholic Cathedral was well occupied with prettily decorated stalls and the many fairy lamps hung across the stalls presented a very pretty appearance. Hundreds of people patronized the fête and spent a most enjoyable evening, the leading features being the presentation of very handsome and useful souvenirs, a shooting gallery, and the sale, at rather fancy prices, of course, of sweet smelling flowers.

Two youths were charged at the Police Court on Tuesday with stealing \$80 and a pipe, of the value of £3, from an Australian named Hannam. A few days ago Hannam went asleep at the Happy Valley in order to rid himself of his drunkenness and the two youngsters thereupon relieved him of his money and pipe. The owner gave information to the police, then went to Australia, and a day or two ago the boys were arrested. They admitted the offence, or there would have been no evidence against them, and the Magistrate sent one to gaol for three months and ordered the other to receive twelve strokes with the rattan.

A boy, in the employ of Mr. D. Haskell, and another Chinaman were charged at the Police Court on Tuesday with stealing a number of postage stamps and a cardigan jacket. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell have recently been residing at the Hongkong Hotel and the boy was left in charge of their house in Bonham Road. On visiting his house the other day Mr. Haskell found a number of postage stamps missing from his album and that a cardigan jacket had also been taken away. Inquiries were made with the result that the theft was traced to the two prisoners, who were sentenced respectively to four months' and three months' hard labour.

A large number of European residences are now in course of erection in the colony, but they are mostly intended to be let at comparatively high rentals, and the difficulty experienced by persons of small incomes in finding dwelling accommodation becomes constantly greater. Some relief is about to be afforded in this matter; we are glad to learn, the Governing Directors of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Limited, having undertaken the erection, in connection with the development of the Company's Kowloon property, of a number of European residences intended to be let at a monthly rental of \$25. They are to be four roomed houses with bath-rooms and servants' quarters and each house is to have a small garden. One terrace is to be erected first and if, as can hardly fail to be the case, the houses let readily, several similar terraces will be erected.

The steamer *Benalder*, from Hongkong, took the ground near the Kiutoan lightship on 4th November. The keel took the ground, and she swung round and nearly collided with the lightship. She came off all right, but not without losing an anchor and 95 fathoms of chain.—*China Gazette*.

The tenants of six houses in Man Hing Lane and two houses in Hollywood Road were summoned at the Police Court on the 12th November for throwing sullage water into a drain and thereby causing a nuisance. The case is rather a hard one for the tenants and the Sanitary Board might usefully take action in the matter. The tenants have a drain and they wish to have it connected with a drain running through adjoining property, but the landlord refuses to give his consent unless he is given a monetary consideration. The tenants do not see that they are called upon to pay for this necessary privilege and consequently their drain is still unconnected and all the dirty water finds its way into Man Hing Lane. Other tenants object to the stench and they issued summonses. The Magistrate, in inflicting a fine of \$5 on each defendant, said the landlord ought to pay it. If the nuisance was not abated fresh summonses could be issued.

The construction of the new filter beds and reservoir on Bowen Road will be commenced at a very early date. In connection with these necessary works it will perhaps be useful to state that on the 22nd July the Public Works Committee recommended that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the work referred to in paragraph 138 of the last report on the waterworks be proceeded with at as early a date as practicable. Plans have been prepared and tenders obtained for a catchwater west of Taitam Valley reservoir and a catchwater at Wongneichung Gap. Tenders are now being invited for the filter beds and service reservoir on the Bowen Road and the service reservoir at the Peak. It is expected that the work at Taitam and the catchwater at Wongneichung Gap will be started next week, and it is probable that the whole of the works included in the Committee's report will be in hand next year. The particulars enumerated in the report have been practically adhered to.

Owing to the great success which attended the first short season of the Rifle Brigade burlesque "Fra Diavolo," another performance was given at the City Hall on Saturday night. There was again a crowded attendance and it is needless to say the reproduction was as great a success as the first performances. The audience was most enthusiastic; the piece is so brimfull of fun and merriment that it can be witnessed several times without losing a thread of interest. Mrs. Wrottesley was at her best as "Lady Allcash" and her Japanese song was a great favourite with the audience. Capt. Baker Carr cleverly impersonated the English nobleman, and Mr. J. H. Thresher, in the title rôle, could not have been seen to better advantage; his song "Come along with me" being a great success. Mr. Percival was equally successful in the character of an officer. Miss Coxon acted her part faultlessly; her pretty style and sweet catchy songs were an item in themselves and won an enthusiastic reception.

Captain Sterling is an excellent soldier, an admirable A.D.C., a brilliant humourist, as the Rifle Brigade can testify, and he may claim to be most vigilant policeman. He appeared in this last rôle on Monday night and right well he performed his duty. Two French sailors, who were "not sober," were going up Padder Street when they attacked two chair coolies who were squatting on the curb stone. One coolie had his nose severely punched and the other was kicked, while their chair was battered about so much that damage to the extent of 90 cents was done. The coolies shouted "Police" and a lukong came on the scene, but he was also assaulted. The cries and the police whistle caught the ears of Captain Sterling and he rushed up and, with the assistance of an Indian constable, collared both the fractious Frenchmen and promptly took them to the police station. The Magistrate dealt with the case on the 10th November and fined each defendant \$13. When Mr. Sales, who interpreted the evidence, told the accused the result they seemed to be very disconcerted.



A money changer living at 54, Praya Street, was charged by Detective Holt at the Police Court on the 10th November with unlawfully having in his possession a revolver and ammunition without a licence. A fine of \$100 was imposed. The money was instantly paid.

At the Magistracy on the 10th November an inquest was held on the body of the man who fell from the verandah of a gambling house in Gough Street. The verdict was—"Fracture of the skull, the result of a fall from the first floor of 11, Gough Street, while endeavouring to escape from the police."

Twelve cetties of spirituous liquors were seized by Inspector Mann at 24, Jardine's Bazaar, on Tuesday night and two men were arrested for dealing with the stuff without a licence. They were fined \$50 each at the Police Court on the 11th November with the alternative of three months imprisonment.

Thirty-five subscription griffins, which arrived by the *Choyang*, were drawn for at Mr. Kennedy's Repository on the 16th November with the following result:—Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, black (2); Mr. McEwen, cream; Mr. Hart Buck, blue dun; Mr. Graham, dark grey; Mr. Marshall (Amoy), nutmeg grey; Mr. Mody, blue roan; Mr. Mody, grey; Mr. Dorabjee, skewbald; Mr. McKie, dark grey; Mr. McKie, chestnut; Mr. Lewis, mouse colour; Mr. Lewis, light dun; Mr. Hohnke, grey; Mr. Hohnke, black; Mr. Stern, marble grey; Mr. Ross, marble grey; Mr. Potts, white; Major-General Black, bay; Captain Loveband, light dun; Captain Tillett, grey; Mr. Marshall (P. and O.), bay; Mr. Fullerton, iron grey; Mr. Young, roachback grey; Dr. Noble, chestnut; Dr. Noble, nutmeg grey; Mr. Gillies, dun; Mr. Stewart, dun; Mr. Broderson, chestnut, light points; Mr. Morris, bay; Hon. T. H. Whitehead, iron grey; Mr. Hanisch, chestnut, white heel; Mr. Boning, nutmeg grey; Dr. Jordan, spotted; Dr. Atkinson, dun.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported in a quarter usually well informed that Li Hung-chang is so disgusted with the treatment meted out to him by his own Government that he was determined to send in his application for retirement into private life, when the mail left Peking.—*China Gazette*.

It is reported from Peking that H.E. Sheng Hsian-huai, Director-General of the proposed Peking-Hankow Railway, has undertaken to the Ministry of War to complete the railway in question within ten years, and that the outlay would cost some fifty million taels.—*N. C. Daily News*.

German merchants in the Philippines are alleged to be seeking Japanese co-operation in their endeavours to secure payment of debts owing by Spanish subjects whose properties have recently been confiscated wholesale by the authorities. The latter, at present, refuse any recognition of these claims.—*Hyogo News*.

About 4.40 a.m. on the 30th ult. a fire broke out in a house behind the Chitose Theatre, Yokohama. There was no wind at the time, but the flames spread to the theatre and on to Yamada-cho, where fifty-seven houses were reduced to ashes and nineteen others badly damaged. The origin of the outbreak has not been discovered.

At Shanghai on the 12th November a fire broke out shortly after 1 a.m. in a row of native shops in Chefoo Road. The fire brigade was promptly on the scene and soon succeeded in getting the flames under control. Five shops were completely destroyed and several others badly damaged by fire and water. The property was fully insured, but the contents, with the exception of those of one shop, were uninsured.

A few days ago (says a Bangkok paper) the conductor of one of the electric tram cars at Bangkok left the trolley rope in charge of a boy, instead of looking after it himself, with the result that it got off and above the line. He endeavoured to pull it down, but brought the whole line down with a run. He then tried to pick the wire up for some purpose—he could not have replaced it by himself—and so received a shock of about 300 volts. It is probable that he had a weak heart, as he succumbed at once, 300 volts being very far from sufficient to kill a healthy person.

Another journal is announced as shortly to be published at Shanghai, *Sport and Gossip*, founded by "Daybreak," the well known writer on sporting subjects. It is to be published weekly.

Japan is making resolute efforts by subsidising technical schools to secure the progress of manufacturing enterprise. The amount to be devoted to the establishment of schools of this sort has been fixed by the Diet at 150,000 yen per annum. Eighty-one have been already established. The effort is a praiseworthy one, and will redound in the long run to the profit of the country.—*Nagasaki Express*.

The Chungking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—We hear here that at Peking it has been settled that Mr. Baux has a right to raise a foreign company to work the petroleum springs here. But the poor Chinese mandarin who first helped him to start has died in the prison into which he was thrown for joining with foreigners. He cannot be brought to life again, though his company may be.

A telegram has been received at Shanghai containing news of the death, in England, of Captain M. V. Lancaster, a well-known commander on the China coast. Captain Lancaster went to England some five or six months ago to bring out a new steamer for the China Merchants' Company. He was suffering from diabetes at the time, but it was thought the trip home would do him good. He leaves a wife and family in England.—*China Gazette*.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* gives the actual facts of H. E. Li's "trespass." It says:—"Some one suggested to the Chung-tang a walk in the palace garden near his lodgings, and he innocently fell in with the proposal. He was carried in his court chair through an unfrequented part of the park, and received obsequious attentions from the keepers and palace eunuchs; not a word of objection did he hear. The next day he was informed that he had committed a breach of etiquette and would have to be disciplined." It appears that the great Viceroy Tso Tsung-tang was fined half a year's salary some years ago for a similar offence.

A report is current that Min Yang Jun, who was sent to Russia as the special ambassador to be present at the coronation ceremony, applied to the Russian Government on behalf of the Government of Korea for the loan of Russian soldiers to form a guard for the Royal Palace and also for a loan of money. Both applications, it is said, were refused. A rumour is also rife to the effect that Min Yang has been requested by the Russian Government to persuade the King of Korea to leave the Russian Legation, on the ground that the presence of the King in the Legation creates suspicion and disapproval among the other Powers.—*Rising Sun*.

Of 397 prisoners who were sent to prison at Taipei, Formosa, 98 men asked for opium after imprisonment. As the result of their inaccessibility to opium 39 men slightly showed signs of anguish for three days; 11 men complained of stomach ache, vomited, weakened, and fasted for three days; 4 men complained of stomach ache, showed signs of agony, continuously wept with loud cries for four days and wished to be killed; 6 men loudly cried for three days, but were able to eat their food; and 38 men showed no visible signs of distress. All the men, however, were restored to their normal state of health gradually after the lapse of three days and their appetite improved and since then no one has asked for opium. No death took place on account of its prohibition.—*Japan Gazette*.

On Wednesday, the 21st October, by way of commemorating Trafalgar Day, Rear-Admiral Oxley gave a half holiday to the Squadron under his command at Hakodate. A regatta, for service boats, took place in the afternoon, and in the evening H.B.M. Consul and Mrs. Bonar, the captains of the ships in port, and a large number of the officers were entertained by the Admiral at dinner, after which a smoking concert was given on board the flagship, to which the officers and ships' companies were invited. This is the first entertainment of the kind attempted by the *Grafton*. The programme opened very appropriately with the grand old song "The death of Nelson," very creditably rendered by Mr. Allen, R.N., the chorus being taken up by all present in the most effective manner.—*Japan Mail*.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### TEA.

CANTON, 17th November.—Macao Congous.—Small settlements, in all 2,700 boxes, of Fourth Crop Teas are reported at Tls. 13.22 per picul. The quality is an improvement on that of last year, but very few really fine Teas have as yet come to hand. The supply up to the present is exceedingly small, the bulk of the leaf being taken by Pouchong houses at better prices than those ruling in Macao. There is a small demand for Australia, shipments by the *Chingtu*, on the 14th instant, being nearly 1,000 half-chests. A few small parcels of Hojune Congous have changed hands at reasonable prices. Scented Capers.—Settlements for the fortnight are reported at 5,000 boxes at Tls. 8.16 per picul, making a total to date of 236,000 boxes against 260,000 boxes up to the same time last year. Buying appears to have ceased altogether, and the total export for the season will be, as nearly as possible, 5 mila.

SHANGHAI 13th November.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular).—Our last "printed" Tea market advices were under date 30th ultimo. The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce is inviting some of its Members to sit on Special Committees to report on the incidence of Imports and Exports. So far as Tea is concerned it appears to us that a reform in preparing the leaf for Foreign use is quite as essential as the abolition of Duty and Lekin. The Indian Government by artificially raising the value of the Rupee is indirectly taxing Tea severely. At to-day's rate, 1/34, the exchange value of the Rupee is about 40 per cent. over the cost of the silver it contains, whilst the exchange value of the Tael here is slightly below the parity of silver; a burden equal to an ad valorem Duty of over 40 per cent. is thus laid on all Teas bought in Calcutta and Colombo, and China Tea does not bear any greater burden than its India and Ceylon competitors. As long as this continues we must look for some other reason than taxation to account for the decline of the consumption of China Tea in England. The abolition of all taxation on Tea in China would be an eminently desirable thing for the Trade, but freedom from taxation will not bring back British taste to China Congous, and it is only by adopting modern methods of curing the leaf that this end may be gained. Russian taste is following the English and China Tea made after Ceylon methods would soon regain favour.

Black Tea.—The amount of business done has been much smaller than for the previous interval, partly owing to the firmness of holders and the absence of suitable qualities.

Settlements reported are:—  
Ningchow 1,491 1/2-chts. at Tls. 16.75 to 21.00 a picul.  
Hoikow 516 " " 11.75 to 13.00 "  
Oopack 1,831 " " 11.25 to 13.00 "

Total ... 3,838 1/2-chests.

Green Tea.—Pinguys.—Considerable settlements of these descriptions have again been made: prices remain about the same as last quoted. Teamen assert that supplies cannot be increased to any extent owing to the limited quantity of "clean" leaf obtainable. Estimates of total yield may be increased to 155,000 half-chests.

Country Teas.—This market has not been active, most buyers refusing to follow the prices demanded by holders. Towards the close Tea-men are more ready to listen to offers, and some settlements show a decline of half a tael to one tael a picul from top prices. The standard of quality has been maintained unusually well this season, several of the latest arrivals being almost equal to first and second packs. Hysons.—Buyers for shipment to Bombay have again been in the market, and prices are firm.

Settlements reported since 30th ultimo:—  
Pingsuey ... 15,852 1/2-chts. at Tls. 17.00 to 28.00 a picul.  
Moyune ... 4,081 " " 18.50 to 33.00 "  
Tienkai ... 3,824 " " 22.00 to 46.00 "  
Fychow ... 889 " " 17.00 to 20.00 "

Total ... 23,946 1/2-chts.

Settlements from opening of the market to date:—

Settlements.	Stock.
Pingsuey ... 110,031 1/2-chts.	11,116 1/2-chts.
Moyune ... 72,407 "	
Tienkai ... 19,370 "	15,441 "
Fychow ... 15,211 "	
Local p'ked 7,430 "	564 "

Total ... 269,449 1/2-chts. ... 27,154 1/2-chts.



## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao .....	5,603,388	6,549,423
Shanghai and Hankow .....	16,779,220	18,508,263
Foochow .....	11,517,247	8,518,499
	28,899,855	33,576,190

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai .....	14,281,622	24,823,315
Amoy .....	11,824,718	9,489,775
Foochow .....	1,181,222	1,608,212
	27,187,562	35,921,302

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow .....	22,949,123	27,240,863

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama .....	23,005,420	28,349,239
Kobe .....	12,056,362	17,538,581
	35,061,782	45,887,820

## SILK.

CANTON, 18th November.—The early part of the fortnight marked some eagerness on the part of one or two buyers to operate, principally for America, but requirements having been filled, a quieter tone prevailed and prices have receded somewhat in most classes. Tsatlees.—Are steady at about previous rates. Re-reels.—Prices are quoted \$5 per picul higher. Small settlements are reported. Filatures.—Dealers were asking an advance of \$15 to \$20 per picul for the best classical silks. Prices paid are:—Kwong Shun Cheong 11/13 and 18/15 drs. \$645 and \$635, Kai Sun Cheong 18/16 \$625, Lee Hau Sang 10/12 fine \$600. Shortreels.—Buying has been confined principally to one firm; for Chang Sun Hang 14/16 \$640 has been paid. Waste.—A brisk demand set in for Steam Waste Extra Extra and Extra, when about 1,000 bales were settled. Prices have advanced \$2 per picul. Stocks:—Tsatlee, 800 bales; Filature, 2,000 bales. We append quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London, Exchange 6 months sight 2/2:—

Tsatlee .....	No. 1	\$450 to \$455	8/3 1/2 to 8/4 1/2
	No. 2	\$435 to \$440	8/0 to 8/1
	No. 3	\$420 to \$425	7/8 1/2 to 7/9 1/2
	No. 4	\$410	= 7/6 1/2
	No. 4 1/2	\$400	= 7/4 1/2
	No. 5	\$390	= 7/2 1/2

Filature 1st class 11/13...	\$645 to \$635
1st " 13/15...	\$645 to \$635
2nd " 9/11...	\$640 to
2nd " 10/12...	\$625 to
2nd " 13/15...	\$605 to
2nd " 10/12...	\$610 to
3rd " 11/13...	\$550 to \$580
3rd " 13/15...	\$550 to \$530

Re-reel Lacklow No. 1	\$510
No. 2	\$495
No. 3	\$480
No. 4	\$465
Punjun Books No. 3 & 4	\$74
Punjun Waste	\$64
Steam Waste Extra Extra	\$78 to \$80
Market Extra	\$70 to \$71
No. 1	\$52
Gum Waste No. 2	\$45
Brown Knobs	\$27
Pierced Cocoons	\$64

Settlements for the fortnight:—	
For Europe ... 700 bales	250 bales
For America ... 300 "	350 "
For Bombay ... 30 "	100 "
[& 20 piculs.	[& 30 piculs.

Shanghai 13th November.—(from Mr. A. R. Burkill's Circular).—London advices quote Gold Kilins at 8/7 1/2 and Blue Elephants at 10/6 with a quiet market. Raw Silk.—The market has been much quieter during the past week, partly owing to the rise in price and the firmness of holders who are not pressing their Silk for sale. Gold Kilins have been settled at Tls. 357 1/2, and the Chinese now hold out for Tls. 360. Tsatlees.—Settlements aggregate 1,000 bales, prices showing

an advance of Tls. 2 1/2. Taysnams.—About 200 bales have been settled at an advance of Tls. 2 1/2 on last week. Yellow Silks.—Continue scarce with prices very firm. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns 5th to 11th November, 826 bales White, 551 piculs Yellow, 71 bales of Wild Silk. Filatures.—About 100 bales Hand Filatures have been settled (Lyons cargo, Steam Filatures are reported to have been settled at Tls. 625/650, 13/15 deniers, and large shipments are being made this week partly on consignment. The Export of steam Filatures to date is:—To London 2 bales, to Continent 950 bales, and to America 551 bales. Wild Silks.—No business this week. Waste Silks.—Very little doing. 200 piculs Hankow Crapands (whole bales) at Tls. 22 1/2 and 330 piculs Long Shantung Waste (whole bales) at Tls. 18 1/2 are the only transactions reported. Curries still remain quiet with but little demand. Pongres.—Nothing doing.

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1896-97	1895-96
	bales.	bales.
Canton .....	15,585	10,510
Shanghai .....	23,759	38,817
Yokohama .....	4,986	12,418
	44,330	61,745

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	bales.	bales.
Canton .....	1,632	7,126
Shanghai .....	1,096	5,611
Yokohama .....	5,117	16,058
	7,845	28,795

## CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—Stocks are becoming reduced and the market is hardening. Quotations for Formosa are \$53.50 to \$54.00. During the week sales have been 200 piculs.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—Arrivals have been small during the interval and prices continue to advance. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.17 to 7.20 per picul.
do. " 2, White...	6.57 to 6.60 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.50 to 4.54 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.32 to 4.35 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.15 to 7.17 "
do. " 2, White...	6.15 to 6.18 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.42 to 4.25 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.22 to 4.24 "
Soochow Sugar Candy .....	11.00 to 11.10 "
Shekloong " .....	9.50 to 9.53 "

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Hertha*, Hongkong to Havre 2nd November, took:—200 bales Rattans, 20 cases Bristles, 25 cases Paper, 200 cases Cassia, 1 case China Ink, 10 bales Canes, 22 cases Aniseed Oil, 2 boxes Feathers, 1 box Tea, and 504 rolls Matting; for Havre option Hamburg:—5 bales Human Hair, 390 packages Mats, and 50 boxes Bristles; for Havre option Hamburg option London:—54 cases Essential Oil, and 1,073 cases Camphor; for Hamburg:—170 bales Rattan Shavings, 568 bales Canes, 57 cases Chinaware, 245 bales Feathers, 53 cases Ginger, 38 cases Cassia, 652 cases Camphor, 121 rolls Matting, 630 packages Fire Crackers, 200 cases Cassia Ligna, 1,000 bales Broken Cassia, 100 bags Galangal, 50 boxes Staraniseed, 1,553 packages Tea, 210 packages Rattanware, and 29 packages Sundries; for Hamburg option London:—20 cases Cassia Oil, 40 bales Galangal, and 250 boxes Cassia Ligna; for Antwerp option London:—41 cases Bristles; for Bremen:—52 rolls Matting; for Christiania:—3 packages Private Effects; for Rosario:—200 packages Fire Crackers; for London:—10 cases Aniseed Oil.

The steamer *Oceanic*, Hongkong to France 11th November, took:—281 bales Raw Silk, 10 bales Waste Silk, 30 bales Hair, 9 cases Silk Piece Goods, 25 cases Essential Oil, 20 cases Bristles, 13 cases Chinaware, 50 cases Staraniseed, 3 cases Curios, 4 cases Preserves, 4 packages Tea, 133 packages Canes, and 3 packages Sundries.

The steamer *Sarpedon*, Hongkong to London 12th November, took:—6,069 packages Tea (123,249 lbs. Scented caper, 9,600 lbs. congou), 100

bales Waste Silk, 125 bales Hemp, 976 cases Preserves, 94 cases Preserves, 22 cases Blackwoodware, 10 cases Chinaware, 32 cases Cigars, 13 cases Canes, 210 rolls Matting, 104 packages Shells, and 52 packages Sundries; for London option Manchester:—100 bales Waste Silk, for Manchester:—4 boxes Ginger, and 1 case Cigars; for Liverpool:—1 box Silk Piece Goods; for Glasgow:—100 cases Preserves, and 1 package Preserves.

## OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—Bengal.—A small advance has taken place in prices, owing principally to the heavy drop in the exchange on India. New Patna is quoted at the close at \$730 to \$731 1/2, Old Patna nominally at \$750, New Benares at \$741 1/2, and Old Benares at \$726 1/2. Malwa.—The market has ruled steady, and New descriptions have advanced in value. The following are the latest quotations:—

New (this yr's)	\$760 with all'ances of 0 to 1 cts.
(last yr's)	\$770 " none
Old (2 1/2 yrs.)	\$790 " 0 to 1 "
Old (6 1/2 yrs.)	\$800 " 0 to 1 "

Persian.—Has continued neglected. Latest figures are nominally \$500 to \$580 for Paper-wrapped and \$500 to \$570 for Oily drug according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna .....	1807 chests.
Old Patna .....	26 "
New Benares .....	150 "
Old Benares .....	420 "
Malwa .....	507 "
Persian .....	518 "

## COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1896.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nov. 11	730	750	737 1/2	727 1/2	760/770	790/800
Nov. 12	735	750	745	735	760/770	790/800
Nov. 13	732 1/2	750	742 1/2	730	760/770	790/800
Nov. 14	730	750	741 1/2	725	760/770	790/800
Nov. 15	730	750	741 1/2	725	760/770	790/800
Nov. 16	732 1/2	750	741 1/2	725	760/770	790/800
Nov. 17	732 1/2	750	741 1/2	726 1/2	760/770	790/800
Nov. 18	732 1/2	750	741 1/2	726 1/2	760/770	790/800

## COTTON.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—Owing to the high rates demanded by Importers, business is now being done on a small scale. Stock, 1,750 bales.

Bombay .....	\$18.00 to 19.00 p. pl.
Kurrachee .....	17.00 to 18.00 "
Bengal, Rangoon, and	19.00 to 19.50 "
Dacca .....	
Shanghai and Japanese..	22.00 to 22.50 "
Tungchow and Ningpo..	22.00 to 22.50 "
Madras .....	19.00 to 20.00 "

Sales: 538 bales Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca.

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—An active demand has been experienced and prices are still advancing. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary .....	per picul.
" Round, good quality .....	\$2.51 to 2.54
" Long .....	2.68 to 2.70
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ..	2.82 to 2.85
" Garden, " No. 1 ..	2.62 to 2.64
" White .....	2.86 to 2.88
" Fine Cargo .....	3.41 to 3.45
	3.62 to 3.65

## COALS.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—Small sales of 25,000 tons Japanese on private terms are reported. Quotations are:—

Cardiff .....	\$15.00 to 16.00 ex godown, nom.
Australian ...	6.25 to 6.50 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Lump ...	5.60 to 5.75 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Small ...	4.65 to — ex ship, do
Moji Lump ...	4.25 to 5.75 ex ship, nominal.

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 18th November.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—25 bales No. 6 at \$87.50, 90 bales No. 8 at \$78.65, bales No. 10 at \$75.50 to \$83, 285 bales No. 12 at \$79 to \$87, 340 bales No. 16 at \$84.50 to \$93, 585 bales No. 20 at \$90 to \$101. Grey Shirtings.—2,100 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$2, 600 pieces 8 1/2 lbs. 3 Dog at \$2.95. White Shirtings.—1,050 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.75, 600 pieces Gold Tiger at \$5.90, 750 pieces 1,000 at \$3.50, 150 pieces E. K. at \$5.82 1/2. T-Oloths.—1,200 pieces 5 lbs.



Mexican X. X. at \$3.02, 900 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican V. V. at \$2.97, 600 pieces 8 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.72, 125 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Gold Pheasant at \$1.95. Drills.—225 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$5.30. Camlets.—100 pieces B. B. B. at \$29.50. METALS.—Iron.—3,000 picul square round, and flat bars at \$3.45, 1,000 bundles small round rods at \$3.60. Tin.—100 slabs Fungchai at \$33.

## COTTON YARN.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$74.00 to 102.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	100.00 to 105.00
„ 22 to 24	107.00 to 114.00
„ 28 to 32	118.00 to 125.00
„ 34 to 42	124.00 to 136.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Gray Shirtings—6lbs.	1.40 to 1.55
7lbs.	1.85 to 2.05
8.4 lbs.	2.00 to 3.00
9 to 10 lbs	3.20 to 4.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.15 to 2.35
53 to 60 „	2.50 to 3.10
64 to 66 „	3.00 to 3.50
Fine	3.90 to 6.90
Book-folds	3.20 to 5.40
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.60 to 1.25
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.	1.40 to 1.55
7lbs. (32 „)	1.80 to 2.95
6lbs. (32 „), Mexs.	1.60 to 1.75
7lbs. (32 „)	2.25 to 2.70
8 to 8.4lbs. (36 in.)	2.35 to 3.20
Drills, English—40 yds., 13 1/2 to 14lbs.	4.00 to 5.00

## FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 5lbs.	1.20 to 3.50
Brocades—Dyed	3.75 to 4.50
Damasks	0.12 to 0.15
Chintzes—Assorted	3.07 to 0.10
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.20 to 0.28
Velveteens—18 in.	0.16 to 0.20
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.40 to 0.85

## WOOLLENS

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.55 to 0.95
German	1.00 to 1.15
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.	1.25 to 3.50
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.50 to 8.00
Assorted	6.60 to 8.10
Camlets—Assorted	13.00 to 27.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	10.00 to 18.00
Orleans—Plain	3.00 to 3.60
Blankets—8 to 12lbs.	4.80 to 9.50

## METALS

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	2.35 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar	2.35 to —
Swedish Bar	— to —
Small Round Rod	— to —
Hoop	— to —
Old Wire Rope	— to —
Lead, Australian	6.80 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/28 oz.	29.00 to —
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	28.00 to —
Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	27.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	— to —
Tiles	26.00 to —
Tin	— to —
Tin-Plates	5.20 to —
Steel	4.40 to —

## SUNDRIES

	per picul
Quicksilver	105.00 to —
Window Glass	3.50 to —
Kerosene Oil	2.10 to —

Shanghai 12th November.—(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report) Piece Goods.—Business continues on much the same dull lines as during the past two months and we are now nearing the close of an unprecedented autumn season, the like of which it is hoped will not occur again for many years to come. From all sides we hear that the trade itself is on a sound enough basis, but a general tightness of money hampers business except on very small lines, and although the published rate of Native interest appears reasonable it is said that only the leading houses are allowed to make use of it to any extent. During the past week sales from importers have been almost nothing

but a fair quantity of transactions are reported among Chinese, the most notable being a demand from the Tientsin and Shantung merchants who have been buying American Drills and Sheetings. Reports from Hankow are rather better, but Newchwang is very quiet and it is not likely that much more will be done with this market this year. There is some enquiry for forward business, but so far little, if anything, has been done owing to the low prices offered, and this class of business is being made all the more difficult by the course of the Manchester market, which is reported strong with a hardening tendency. The New York market is also very firm, manufactures being in no apparent hurry to ask for orders. Cotton is higher, being now quoted at 4 1/2d. The Indian Yarn trade has received a severe shock during the week owing to the disastrous decline in exchange, the rate on Bombay being quoted today at the hitherto unknown figure of 224. This decline not only puts all chance of forward business at present prices out of the question, but will give serious trouble to the buyers who have, as is customary now, secured exchange against future contracts. Already many of the leading importers have closed their books and declined to listen to any offers until matters in some way or another adjust themselves. In the meantime this movement of exchange is attracting attention to the local Cotton Spinning Mills, which are rapidly approaching completion.

Metals.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s report.)—13th November.—The stocks on hand and the tightness of the Chinese money market have prevented any business during the past week. Imports have been practically at a standstill during the period under review, and until the banks, which now refuse to grant advances, their excuse being that they already carry too heavy stocks, see their way clear to grant further assistance, this is likely to continue. Lead.—The only business done has been for 200 tons L. B., £12.7.6, c.i.f. Nailro s.—200 tons "Goffin" have been sold from stock here at 11s. 2.45 to 2.47 per picul. Old Iron.—There have been no transactions in these goods. The stocks at present on hand, as near as we can judge, are as follows:—5,500 tons Old Horse-shoes, 7,000 tons Steel Plate Cutting, 1,000 tons Cart Tyres, 1,000 tons Cobble Wire, 500 tons Wire Ropes, 300 tons Telegraph Wire, 1,000 tons Boiler Plates, 300 tons Boiler Tubes, 200 tons Railway Spikes, 500 tons Bar Cropping. In Tin Plates with 6,000 boxes plain and 1,200 boxes decorated in stocks, no transactions whatever have taken place. Iron Wire is the same, the stock being 3,000 casks spot, and about 2,000 afloat.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 18th November.  
EXCHANGE.

## ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2

## ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.68
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.73

## ON GERMANY.—

On demand	2.18
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## ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	52 1/2

## ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	163
Bank, on demand	163 1/2

## ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	163
Bank, on demand	163 1/2

## ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2

## ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	par.
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## ON MANILA.—

On demand	12% pm.
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## ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	par.
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SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate ..... 9.25

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..... 48.60

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, November 18th.—The market continues dull and inactive, with nothing of any especial importance to report. Rates generally, with the exception of Mining and Fire stocks, and of one or two under the head-

ing of Miscellaneous, have ruled weak with an inclination to decline.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai.—Small sales at 182 and 183 per cent. prem. have taken place, but sellers at the former have ruled the market and any ordinary demand at that rate could apparently be readily met; at the same time the stock is pretty firmly held, and any extraordinary requirements could not be satisfied except at an advance. On time small sales have been effected at 185 for December and 187 for January. The latest rate from London is £42. Bank of China.—Founders could be placed at £2, whilst Ordinaries could probably be obtained at \$1. Nationals have continued at quotation without sales.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders, with shares offering during the week at \$754, close weak without sales and shares could probably be obtained at \$75. Unions after fair sales at \$235 also close somewhat weaker with sellers at \$233. Cantons still continue in demand at \$185 without sales. Yangtzes have been negotiated in Shanghai at \$147, and are obtainable here at that rate. Straits remain neglected with small sales at \$26, and North Chinas have changed hands at quotation.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have again improved and have found buyers at \$352, during the week sales were effected at \$347, \$350, and \$351; market closes strong at \$352. Chinas have ruled steady to strong with small sales at \$102, \$103, \$103, and \$104; buyers, however, have not been able to obtain the full amount of their requirements and unless they raise their limits do not appear likely to do so. The market for both stocks closes strong with an upward tendency.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao.—After the sales at \$32.75 reported last week the rate again went back to \$33, at which a fair number of shares changed hands; the stock, however, still remains on offer at \$33 whilst buyers vainly offer \$32.75. Indo-Chinas have ruled firmer with small sales at \$41 and \$42 cash and at \$43 for March. China-Manilas continue on offer at quotations, also China Mutuals. Douglasses.—Further sales at \$554 have been effected, and with no more shares to be had at that buyers are offering \$574 without bringing any into the market. The closing condition of the stock is decidedly firm.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled more or less neglected, sellers generally being unable to place shares at \$136 and \$135; at time of writing the market is steady, with sellers at \$135 and no buyers over \$134, and even at the lower rate no considerable number of shares could be placed. Luzons have continued dull and neglected and beyond one sale at \$45 no transactions have been reported; the market closes quiet.

MINING.—Punjoms have been the medium of a small but steady business at \$12.75 and \$13 for cash, and some unimportant transactions on time have taken place. The latest written advices from the mine report the discovery of a reef of quartz containing free gold in good quantity, the prospects of which are very encouraging. Raubs have experienced quite a small boom. With continued buying orders from Singapore the market quickly rose from \$7 to \$10 with but little or no business between the first named rate and \$9; between \$9 and \$10, however, a fair business was transacted and the market steadied at the latter rate. The result of the last two months' crushing, i.e., 1,912 oz. smelted gold from 2,350 tons of stone, telegraphed from Singapore after the local demand was satisfied, is sufficient to account for the rise, although sanguine holders affirm there is something else behind the scenes. The market closes steady at \$10. Balmorals, Olivers, and Jelebus have remained inactive and dull without business.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quiet to weak, and beyond small sales at 219 and 218 per cent. prem. there is nothing to report; on time shares are obtainable at equivalent rates, but not to any great extent, and any demand would doubtless stop the supply. Kowloon Wharves continued dull and neglected in the early part of the week, sellers vainly offering to part at \$58, towards the end sales were effected at \$59 and \$58, but at time of writing the market has recovered to \$58.



Wanchais remain unchanged and neglected at quotation.

**LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS**—Hongkong Lands remain steady at \$76 with sales at that and at \$76½. Hotels are enquired for at \$29, but in view of the good business at present being done by the Company and the prospect of its continuance during the winter months holders are loth to part. West Points have again been neglected at \$18½ and \$18¾, shares still being obtainable at the former rate. Humphreys after further sales at \$8½ are enquired for at \$8½ without finding sellers.

**MISCELLANEOUS**—Green Islands.—With a continued unsatisfied demand at \$17½ the rate quickly rose with but few sales at intermediate rates to \$19, at which business was put through; later, however, the rate fell to \$18½, at which market closes steady. A sale at \$19½ is reported for the end of December and more shares are offering at that rate. Watsons, Electrics, and Ices have changed hands at quotations. Ropes have improved to \$144 without business and Tramways have been done at \$99.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
<b>Banks—</b>		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	18½ % prem = \$353.75, s. & sel.
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1 10s	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	£2, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$28½, sales
Founders Shares	£1	\$100, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	nominal
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$6
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$3
China Sugar	\$100	\$134, buyers
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	nominal
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$5, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$29½, sales & buyers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$18½, sellers
H. & China Bakery	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$110
Hongkong Electric	\$8	\$6.40, sales & sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$99, sales
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$29, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$10s, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$5s, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$1.4, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	218 p. ct. prem. = \$397.50, sales
<b>Insurance—</b>		
Canton	\$50	\$185, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$104, sales
China Traders	\$25	\$75, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$352½, buyers
North-China	£25	Tls. 192½
Straits	\$20	\$27, sellers
Union	\$25	\$233, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$145
<b>Land and Building—</b>		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$76½, sales & buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$8½, sales & buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$18½, sales & sellers
West Point Building	\$40	\$18½, sales
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$45, sales & buyers
<b>Mining—</b>		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	72½
Jelebu	\$5	\$2. 0, sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$1.05
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$6, sellers
Do. B.	\$2½	\$3.25, sellers
Punjom	\$4	\$13, sales & buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$3.90, sales
Rahs	13s. 10d.	\$10, sales & sellers
<b>Steamship Coys.—</b>		
China and Manila	\$50	\$69, sellers
China Mutual Ord.	£5	\$2.10, sellers
Do. Preference	£10	\$7, sellers
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$57½, sales
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$53, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$41½, sales & sellers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$45
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12.75, sal. & sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

**SHANGHAI, 13th November.**—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report).—A fair volume of business have been done, chiefly in Bank shares on time, and Marine Insurance shares, and prices have been well maintained. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares changed hands on the 10th at \$4 per cent. premium. Purchases have been made, from Hongkong, at 190 for 28th February, 192½ for 31st March, and 195 per cent. premium, for 30th April. National Bank shares are wanted at \$26½, but are held for \$27½. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$41 cash and

\$43½ for 31st March. Cash shares were placed here at Tls. 30. There are buyers at that price, and sellers at Tls. 30½. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares have weakened in Hongkong, where there are sellers at \$3¼. Dong as Steamship shares are wanted in the South at \$5½. Docks.—Shares in Boyd & Co. have been sold at Tls. 185, and are wanted. S. C. Farnham & Co. shares have improved to Tls. 165, at which there are buyers. There is no change to report in Shanghai Dock shares, which are offering at Tls. 51, with Tls. 50 paid up. Marine Insurance.—China Traders shares are weak with sellers at \$75. North-Chinas were placed at Tls. 196. Business has been done in Yangtszes at \$147½ to \$152½ for cash, and \$147½ to \$151 for December. These rates were not maintained, and we quote 148½ as the closing cash rate. Cantons changed hands at \$186 and \$185. Straits are weak at \$27 with sellers. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs were purchased from Hongkong at \$318, but have since been sold at \$345, which is the closing price. Chinas have been in strong demand, and have been sold to Hongkong at \$101 to \$102½. Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have changed hands at Tls. 122½. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown shares are offering in Hongkong at \$58½. Mining.—Sheridans have been placed at Tls. 4, and are wanted. Raub Australian Gold Mining shares have been in demand in the South and business has been done at \$7½ and \$8. Hongkong now quotes buyers at \$10. Cargo Boats.—Shanghais have changed hands at \$205, and Co-operatives at Tls. 185. Sugars.—Business has been confined to Perak Sugar Cultivation shares, which have been sold at Tls. 24 to Tls. 27 for cash, and Tls. 26 for the 31st December. Luzons are wanted at \$45. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares have been sold at Tls. 82. They are wanted at this price, but are held for Tls. 82½. Hongkong Land Investment shares have changed hands locally at Tls. 76. Industrial.—Business has been done in:—Major Brothers shares at Tls. 42, E-wo Cotton shares at Tls. 85, Laou-kung-mow shares at Tls. 92½, Soy Chee Cotton shares at Tls. 515 and Tls. 520, and Shanghai Ice shares at Tls. 150. Ice shares are off-ring. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were sold at Tls. 103 cash, and the same price for the 30th current; Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco shares at Tls. 325 cash, Tls. 350 for the 31st December, Tls. 375 for the 31st March, and Tls. 425 for the 30th June; Shanghai Horse Bazaar shares at Tls. 70; and Hall & Holtz shares at \$39 and \$37.

#### TONNAGE.

**HONGKONG, 18th November.**—During the past fortnight there has not been very much demand for tonnage and the position of our freight market has not materially altered. From Saigon to this there is nothing doing and charterers do not appear to expect a revival of business for some time. In Bangkok also the shipment of rice in this direction is very small and not nearly enough for the regular liners, some of which are laid up there. From Iloilo to this a little business has been transacted, but at very low rates and further tonnage is not wanted at present. From Newchwang to Canton three settlements are reported at about 15 cents, and as the port usually closes about the 25th November the season may now be considered finished. Japan coal freights, as anticipated in last report, have advanced and may now be quoted at \$1.20 per ton to Hongkong, and \$2.10 per ton Singapore. At these figures owners do not show much anxiety to charter and a further advance is not unlikely. In sail freights one settlement is reported, but ships do not seem to be much wanted either for New York or San Francisco. For the latter port space can be engaged at a very low rate.

There are two vessels disengaged in port, registering 3,623 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

*Collingrove*—British barque, 861 tons, Shanghai and Hongkong to New York, private terms.

*Petrarch*—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.20 per ton.

*Cromarty*—British steamer, 1,862 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.20 per ton.

*Tordenskjold*—Norwegian steamer, 904 tons, Moji to Canton, \$1.35 per ton.

*Nord*—Norwegian steamer, 767 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$1.35 per ton.

*Benalder*—British steamer, 1,959 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.00 per ton.

*Frogner*—Norwegian steamer, 839 tons, Kutchinotzu to Singapore, \$1.85 per ton.

*Hinsang*—British steamer, 1,538 tons, Moji to Swatow, \$1.40 per ton.

*Talce*—German steamer, 839 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, 80 cents per ton.

*Kueiyang*—British steamer, 1,062 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 14 cents per picul.

*Hunan*—British steamer, 1,158 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 16 cents per picul.

*Clara*—German steamer, 684 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 15 cents per picul.

*J. Christensen*—Norwegian steamer, 1,338 tons, Saigon to Sourabaya, 16 cents per picul.

*Skuld*—Norwegian steamer, 1,132 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong or Yokohama, 11 cents or 20 cents per picul.

*Tancred*—Norwegian steamer, 786 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

*Nord*—Norwegian steamer, 767 tons, monthly, 4/1 months, \$3,600 per month.

*Siegfried*—Norwegian steamer, 909 tons, monthly, 1 month, \$3,500 per month.

*Sullberg*—Norwegian steamer, monthly, 1/1 month, \$2,750 per month.

#### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Ceylon (str.), Manila (str.), Japan (str.), Aden (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—Peru (str.), Clan Macfarlane, Belgic (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—Yamaguchi Maru (str.).

For BREMEN.—Sachsen (str.).

For VICTORIA.—Tacoma (str.).

For NEW YORK.—William H. Smith, S. D. Carleton, Claverhill (str.), Benvorlich.

For BALTIMORE.—El Capitan.

For AUSTRALIA.—Menmuir (str.).

#### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

#### HONGKONG.

November—ARRIVALS.

- 10, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 10, Sarpedon, British str., from Shanghai.
- 11, Daphne, German str., from Yokohama.
- 11, Memnon, British str., from Sandakan.
- 11, Sendai Maru, Jap. str., from Chemulpo.
- 11, Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.
- 11, Airlie, British str., from Sydney.
- 11, Braemar, British str., from Tacoma.
- 11, Ceres, German str., from Kobe.
- 11, Port Phillip, British str., from Amoy.
- 12, Amara, British str., from Java.
- 12, Chingtu, British str., from Kobe.
- 12, Chwnshan, British str., from Penang.
- 12, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
- 12, Manila, British str., from Kobe.
- 12, Palawan, British str., from London.
- 12, Federation, British str., from Swatow.
- 12, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notan.
- 12, Alacrity, British des. ves., from Amoy.
- 13, Sullberg, German str., from Newchwang.
- 13, Fooksang, British str., from Canton.
- 13, Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
- 13, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 13, Wongkoi, British str., from Singapore.
- 13, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
- 13, Hoihow, British str., from Swatow.
- 13, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.
- 13, Thekla, German str., from Hamburg.
- 14, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
- 14, Nanchang, British str., from Canton.
- 14, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
- 14, P. C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.
- 14, Centurion, British cruiser, from Amoy.
- 14, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 14, Kaiser-i-Hind, British str., from Bombay.
- 14, Mogul, British str., from Japan.
- 14, Ran, Norwegian str., from Amoy.
- 14, Bygdo, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
- 15, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Newchwang.
- 15, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Gisela, Austrian str., from Trieste.
- 15, Loosok, British str., from Bangkok.
- 15, Marie Jebsen, German str., from Moji.
- 15, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Canton.
- 15, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
- 15, Tientsin, British str., from Canton.
- 15, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
- 16, Belgic, British str., from San Francisco.
- 16, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
- 16, Sullberg, German str., from Canton.
- 16, Ancona, British str., from Yokohama.
- 16, Cephalonia, British transt., from Southampton.
- 16, Omi Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
- 16, Siegfried, German str., from spipwrecked.
- 16, Swatow, German str., from Newchwang.
- 16, Hinsang, British str., from Java.
- 16, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 16, Mathilde, German str., from Haiphong.
- 16, Oslo, Norw. str., from Bangkok.



17. Khedive, British str., from Shanghai.  
 17. Haitan, British str., from Swatow.  
 17. Bayard, French flagship, from Nagasaki.  
 17. Wingsang, British str., from Canton.  
 17. Nanyang, German str., from Chinkiang.  
 17. Sabine Rickmers, Ger. str., from Swatow.  
 17. Siahan, British str., from Siagon.  
 17. Cromarty, British str., from Java.  
 17. Fausang, British str., from Kutchinotzu.  
 18. Donar, German str., from Mauritius.  
 18. City of Dundee, British str., from N. York.  
 18. Glengarry, British str., from London.  
 18. Propontis, British str., from Straits.  
 18. Quarta, German str., from Newchwang.

## November—DEPARTURES.

11. Hector, British str., for Amoy.  
 11. Bullmouth, British str., Singapore.  
 11. Oceanien, French str., for Europe.  
 11. Wingsang, British str., for Canton.  
 11. Deike Rickmers, Ger. str., for Shanghai.  
 11. Kalgan, British str., for Shanghai.  
 11. Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 11. Toonan, Chinese str., for Chefoo.  
 12. Sarpedon, British str., for Singapore.  
 12. Preussen, German str., for Europe.  
 12. Woosung, British str., for Canton.  
 12. Namoa, British str., for Swatow.  
 12. Airlie, British str., for Shanghai.  
 12. China, British str., for S. Francisco.  
 12. Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.  
 12. Port Phillip, British str., for Singapore.  
 13. Formosa, British str., for Swatow.  
 13. Chingping, Chinese str., for Tientsin.  
 13. Chunsang, British str., for Singapore.  
 13. Deuteros, German str., for Saigon.  
 13. Fooksang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 13. Hoihow, British str., for Shanghai.  
 13. Manila, British str., for Singapore.  
 13. Skuld, Norw. str., for Iloilo.  
 14. Sullberg, German str., for Canton.  
 14. Federation, British str., for Singapore.  
 14. Radnorshire, British str., for Yokohama.  
 14. Nord, Norw. str., for Kutchinotzu.  
 14. Bombay, British str., for Kobe.  
 14. Chingtu, British str., for P. Darwin.  
 14. Germania, German str., for Yokohama.  
 14. Palawan, British str., for Shanghai.  
 14. Strathallan, British str., for Haiphong.  
 15. Ceres, German str., for Hamburg.  
 15. Chwnshan, British str., for Swatow.  
 15. Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 15. Haitan, British str., for Swatow.  
 15. Monmouthshire, British str., for Shanghai.  
 15. S. Rickmers, German str., for Swatow.  
 15. Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.  
 15. Imperator Nicolai I., Russian flagship, for Yokohama.  
 16. Bygde, Norw. str., for Canton.  
 16. Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 16. Choyang, British str., for Canton.  
 16. Kaiser-i-Hind, Brit. str., for Shanghai.  
 16. Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 16. Mogul, British str., for Singapore.  
 16. Sendai Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
 16. Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 16. Tientsin, British str., for Shanghai.  
 17. Haimun, British str., for Swatow.  
 17. Gisela, Austrian str., for Shanghai.  
 17. Braemar, British str., for Amoy.  
 17. Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.  
 17. Nanchang, British str., for Tientsin.  
 17. Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.  
 17. Swatow, German str., for Canton.  
 18. Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 18. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.  
 18. Oni Maru, Jap. str., for Thursday Island.  
 18. Sullberg, German str., for Haiphong.  
 18. Thekla, German str., for Yokohama.  
 18. Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 18. Nanyang, German str., for Canton.  
 18. Sabine Rickmers, German str., for Amoy.  
 18. Wingsang, British str., for Swatow.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Oceanien*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. M. Xavier, Castro, Roberts, Altman, J. Kee, C. Sharp, Hohnke, Hart Buck, T. Hough, H. Lewis, Carlson, Geo. Unwin, Mutz, J. Pyot, S. Pyot, Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Meier, Mr. and Mrs. Zilliacus and children, Mr. and Mrs. Sachs and children, Mr. and Mrs. Busby, Miss Sterling, Miss Gelausky, Miss Brugman, Miss Fullerton, Miss Harris, Miss Treson, and Miss Gonzalez, Dr. Call, Dr. Brugman, and Major Hutchinson.

Per *Wingsang*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Christie, Capt. E. J. Buller, Messrs. J. Bonhart and W. L. Brickard.

Per *Radnorshire*, str., from London, &c. for Shanghai.—Mrs. Whittall and child. For Yokohama—Major-General Algar.

Per *Daphne*, steamer, from Yokohama, &c.—Messrs. Bullock, Ranken, Sanoko, Barker, and Mrs. Wallace and daughter.

Per *Memnon*, str., from Sandakan.—Mr. Elton.

Per *Airlie*, str., from Sydney, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Wren, Capt. Laurence, Miss Brown, and Mr. Patterson.

Per *Amara*, str., from Java.—Mr. Cowie.

Per *Chingtu*, str., from Kobe, &c.—Messrs. Richardson, Payne and Howell.

Per *Manila*, str., from Yokohama for Melbourne.—Mr. Woodhead. From Nagasaki for London—Comd. H. J. D. Laxton. From Shanghai for London—Mr. and Mrs. D. Brastin.

Per *Palawan*, str., from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Miss Swain, Mr. C. Tomlin, Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Purdy's child and nurse. From Singapore—Mrs. Ah Hok.

Per *Wongkoi*, str., from Singapore.—Mr. C. Brown.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Coast Ports.—Messrs. J. W. Jamieson and Schaefer, Revs. Charles Coquais and G. Ede.

Per *Lightning*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs., Miss and Master Ellis, Mrs. and Miss Judah, Mrs. Ezra, Mrs. and Miss Bell.

Per *Haimun*, steamer from Tamsui, &c.—Dr. Rennie and Dr. Anger.

Per *Sungkiang*, str., from Manila.—Mr. Barff.

Per *Choyang*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Allan and Wilson.

Per *Fushun*, str., from Shanghai for Canton.—Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Major-General Ho Chang Ching.

Per *Thales*, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.—Messrs. Pollard and May.

Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, str., for Hongkong from London.—Miss Thomas, Mrs. Harvie, Misses Henry, Head, C. Lambert, Mrs. Van S. Taylor, Mr. N. Gillies, and Pte. J. S. Sanson. From Brindisi—Capt. Finch, and Mr. Kopteayeff. From Bombay—Messrs. T. D. Setna, J. J. Vasaro, and E. J. Digaria, Mr. and Mrs. Singh, Miss E. E. Smith. From Colombo—Major and Mrs. Jackson. From Singapore—Mr. Tassea Hajee Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Low Keng Sine, and Mr. Buan Joo Long. For Yokohama from London—Mr. H. Pinckney, Misses E. Tyson and Oxlad, Bishop and Mrs. Tyson, Misses Carr and Steele, Messrs. J. Arikawa and Jupp, Miss R. Fyson. From Brindisi—Mr. Basil Woodd. From Colombo—Messrs. H. Clarkson and R. J. Clarkson. For Kobe from London—Misses Oran and Bryant. For Nagasaki from London—Misses Nottidge and Ada Wright, and Mr. Morgan. For Shanghai from London—Mr. Blazner, Mr. and Mrs. Stooke, Dr. Squibbs, Mr. Andrews, Misses Barker, Digby, Green, Grant, Mr. P. S. Warren, Misses Acheson, Gillmore, Turnbull, Mr. J. Ransome, Mrs. and (3) Misses Jensen, Messrs. W. Maitland and Weischoff. From Brindisi—Mr. Argento. From Bombay—Messrs. Bomajee and B. C. Setna. From Singapore—Mr. John Prentice.

Per *Ancona*, str., from Japan.—Messrs. H. Lyall, F. Kingsell, Ma Gut Tong, Yu Fat Ting, Tsang Ying Har, Heroro, Ise Tenenbom, and Shing Fai.

Per *Belgie*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mr. Barbour Lathrop, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Reed, Miss M. F. Wheeler, Madame O'Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Graham, Mrs. E. F. Wilcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Miss C. McCormick, Miss E. Van Buren, Capt. Young, Mr. R. B. Joyce, Mr. J. E. Gibson, Mr. C. Broderesen, and Mr. C. Schwencke.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Swatow.—Revs. M. Canac, M. Vercherie, and M. Vacquard.

Per *Khedive*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mr. J. P. Cottam, Miss Morpew, Miss A. Joseph, Mr. J. L. Jeyaney, Mr. F. Boreman, Mr. D. McUril, and Mr. Pyeballay. For Singa-

pore.—Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Miss H. Cameron, and Mr. A. Savenoff. For Brindisi—Messrs. Gandelines and Mochanoff. For London—Mr. and Mrs. Rough, child and infant.  
 Per *Nanyang*, str., from Chinkiang.—Mr. Berg.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for Amoy.—Mr. P. A. Von de Stadt. For Tamsui—Messrs. M. Panura, G. Imai, and T. Ozawa.

Per *Oceanien*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Potter, Miss O. E. P. Stokes, Miss O. P. Stokes, Mrs. Twing, Mr. James Stokes, Messrs. W. C. Wilkinham, A. G. Chittenden, and To Shen Nam, Rev. Rivet. For Colombo—Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris, and Miss Wells. For Bombay—Mr. C. M. Bhesania. For Marseilles—Mrs. A. Remedios, Lieutenants Eveillard, Dumas, Garnier, Defessis, and Fontaine, Mr. A. Stanger. From Shanghai for Singapore—Mrs. Van Shingkee, Messrs. Van Nicross, E. A. Apear, Enomoto, Futaki, Takai, Nakagawa, Kosake, Sibuya, Mrs. Abramovitz. For Colombo—Major and Mrs. W. Parke, and Mr. H. Johnson. From Yokohama for Port Said—Mr. Malinowski. For Marseilles—Messrs. Maltley, Martin, Queneques, Boyssage, Chaffanyon, Gay, Mangini, Rev. and Mrs. G. Wier and 2 children, and Mr. Wantanabe. From Kobe for Marseilles—Messrs. Adam, Y. Bart, Cadion, Lejon, Troequart, and Nourry.

Per *China*, str., for Amoy.—Mr. W. Hughes. For Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Leak and child, Dr. and Mrs. Davenport and 2 children, Miss Wylie, Messrs. Duncan Clarke, E. J. Commisariat, Mrs. L. Harling, Messrs. W. A. Dupt and R. Doeschner. For Kobe—Mr. Matsuka. For Yokohama—Capt. Lee, Messrs. T. P. Cochran and J. Tamet, General J. H. S. Algar, Mr. H. H. Nemazee. For San Francisco—Mrs. O. Hansen and 2 children, Miss E. C. Starke, Mr. C. Greathead and Mr. Milton Harley. For New York—Mr. J. Eugene Ernst.

Per *Preussen*, str., from Shanghai for Genoa.—Messrs. O. Kretschmer, E. Voigt, W. Wiederhold, A. Crancella, C. A. King, and A. Muller. For Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter. For Southampton—Dr. Ritter. For London—Messrs. D. P. O. Donovan, Chu, and Chen. For Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson. For Bremen—Mr. Zommansen. From Hongkong for Bremerhaven—Mr. Matthew. For Bremen—Messrs. Chan Ngen Tao and Schulze. For Southampton—Messrs. J. Burnlee, J. Huns, B. Hunter, Yen Chü, Wang Yu Hui, and J. Dansall. For Genoa—Messrs. J. Lauts and J. Kromer, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Francis, Mr. H. Augustesen. For Colombo—Miss C. V. Ruthven, Miss Goddard, and Mr. Shing Put.

Per *Skuld*, str., for Iloilo.—Mr. A. Broodbent.

Per *Manila*, str., from Yokohama for Melbourne.—Mr. Woodhead. From Nagasaki for London—Comd. H. J. D. Laxton, R.N. From Shanghai for London—Mr. and Mrs. Deighton Braysher, 3 Misses Endicott, Master H. Endicott, and Nurse C. McCarthy. From Hongkong for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Levey and 2 children. For London—Mr. C. S. Joslyn.

Per *Chunsang*, str., for Singapore.—Mr. C. B. Brooke. For Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Bernhardt.

Per *Monmouthshire*, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. J. B. Lourie.

Per *Chingtu*, str., for Port Darwin.—Mr. G. A. Smith. For Thursday Island—Mr. Antonio Katiolo. For Sydney—Rev. I. A. Pesse, Rev. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Busby, and Mr. R. J. Davis. For Melbourne—Mr. A. McKellar.

Per *Loongmoon*, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. H. Altman.

Per *Haimun*, str., for Amoy.—Messrs. Henry Humphreys, A. P. Nobbs, Denison, and Edward Schaefer.

Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, str., for Shanghai from Hongkong.—Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. A. H. Bottenheim, and Capt. Cunningham. From London—Mr. Blazner, Mr. and Mrs. Stooke, Dr. Squibbs, Mr. Andrews, Misses Barker, Digby, Green, Grant, Acheson, Gillmore, Turnbull, and J. Ransome, Mr. P. S. Warren, Mrs. Jensen, Mr. W. Maitland, and Mr. Weischoff. From Brindisi—Mr. Argento. From Bombay—Mr. Bomajee, and Mr. B. C. Setna. From Singapore—Mr. J. Prentice.